FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

*Soviet Union*

*Vol III No 131* *7 July 1978*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT & SALT

Further Report on UN Disarmament Session Final Document [PRAVDA 5 Jul] AA 1 1/A6

GENERAL

Soviet Maritime Fleet Buildup Slandered by Western Firms [Zykov in IZVESTIYA 29 Jun] A 1 1/A10

IMF Becoming Tool for Capitalist Political Activities [Nechayev in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA] A 3 1/A12

UNITED STATES

Arbatov Comments on Source of Soviet-U.S. Difficulties B 1 1/A13

Weapons Modernization Plan 'Trick' To Make Neutron Bomb [Sturua in IZVESTIYA 1 Jul] B 1 1/A13

Senator McGovern Criticizes Linking of SALT With Africa B 3 1/B1

Congressman Stark Calls for Ban on Arms Sales to Chile [Levchenko] B 3 1/B1

ABC Reporter Tried To Wreck Muhammad Ali Press Conference [SOVETSKIY SPORT] B 4 1/B2

Radios Liberty, Free Europe Reporters Unlikely at Olympics [Grigoryev, Sergeyev in NEDELYA] B 4 1/B2

CHINA

PRC Actions Against SRV Raise Threat to Southeast Asia [Georgiyev in PRAVDA 1 Jul] C 1 1/B3

PAP Report Cited C 1 1/B3

Widening PRC-Albania Split Reviewed by Ukraintsev C 2 1/B4

Second Ukraintsev Talk C 4 1/B5

NOVOSTI Article Notes Unrest Among PRC National Minorities [Dyakov in KOMMUNIST TADZHISKISTANA 22 Jun] C 5 1/B7

EAST EUROPE

Poland's Jaruzelski Views Air Force, Ground Forces Posts [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 30 Jun] D 1 1/B8

Jaruzelski Hosts Dinner [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 1 Jul] D 1 1/B8

Honecker Criticizes FRG in Interview With Paper D 2 1/B9

USSR Paper Marks Yugoslav Resistance Anniversary [Semenov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 4 Jul] D 3 1/B10

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

Byrd as Carter Envoy Presses For Spain's Entry into NATO [PRAVDA 3 Jul] E 1 1/B12

EEC Solutions Nothing but Fresh Illusions for Public E 1 1/B12

PCF Statement Reflects Opposition to EEC Enlargement E 2 1/B13

French Air Force General Receives Soviet Awards E 2 1/B13

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Patolichev Assesses USSR-Austrian Trade Developments | E 3 | 1/B14 |
| Belgian Defense Minister 'Disgraced' in Parliament [Yasnev in PRAVDA 3 Jul] | E 3 | 1/B14 |
| Brezhnev Congratulates Icelandic Leader on National Day | E 4 | 1/C1 |
| Danish Ambassador Presents Credentials to Kuznetsov [PRAVDA 28 Jun] | E 4 | 1/C1 |
| **MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA** | | |
| Material Relating To Developments in Lebanon | F 1 | 1/C2 |
| Demand by Sham'un | F 1 | 1/C2 |
| Israeli Puppets' Intentions | F 1 | 1/C2 |
| U.S. a Participant Rather Than Mediator in Mideast Talks [PRAVDA] | F 2 | 1/C3 |
| More Reports on Egypt's Plan for Mideast Settlement | F 3 | 1/C4 |
| Split in Egyptian Army | F 3 | 1/C4 |
| No Mention of PLO | F 3 | 1/C4 |
| Additional Reports on Developments in Yemeni Situation | F 4 | 1/C5 |
| Brezhnev Congratulates PDRY Chairman | F 4 | 1/C5 |
| PDRY Note, Leaders' Remarks | F 4 | 1/C5 |
| Additional 'Antar Remarks | F 5 | 1/C6 |
| Imperialist Calculations | F 6 | 1/C7 |
| Solidarity Committee Statement | F 7 | 1/C8 |
| **EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN** | | |
| U.S. Ignores Development of Turkish-Soviet Relations [Suyetina] | G 1 | 1/C9 |
| TASS: Turkish Official Urges Stronger Ties wtih USSR | G 2 | 1/C10 |
| **SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA** | | |
| Elections a Maneuver To Find Neocolonial Solution for Namibia [Volkov in PRAVDA 4 Jul] | H 1 | 1/C11 |
| FRG Missile Firm's Operation in Zaire Criticized [PRAVDA 1 Jul] | H 1 | 1/C11 |
| Ethiopia's PMAC Congress Favors Creating Vanguard Party [PRAVDA 2 Jul] | H 2 | 1/C12 |
| **SOUTH ASIA** | | |
| Broad Response Provoked by Indian Ministers' Resignation [Kitsenko in PRAVDA 3 Jul] | J 1 | 1/C13 |
| New Economic Agreements Expand Soviet-Afghan Ties [Baykov in PRAVDA 2 Jul] | J 1 | 1/C13 |
| Afghan Foreign Minister Reviews Nonalinement Policy | J 2 | 1/C14 |
| **SOUTHEAST ASIA** | | |
| USSR Thai Embassy Note Supports ASEAN Peace Zone [AFP] | K 1 | 1/D1 |
| Imelda Marcos Arrives in Moscow, Met by Demichev [IZVESTIYA 2 Jul] | K 1 | 1/D1 |
| Talks With Kosygin | K 1 | 1/D1 |
| Meets Moscow Mayor | K 2 | 1/D2 |
| Cultural Cooperation Agreement | K 2 | 1/D2 |
| **INDOCHINA** | | |
| SRV Note Cites Former Ties to PRC, Present Difficulties | L 1 | 1/D3 |
| SRV Ministry Claims PRC Protraction of Emigrant Talks | L 1 | 1/D3 |
| NHAN DAN Editorial Cited [PRAVDA 4 Jul] | L 2 | 1/D4 |
| Leontyev Marks Second SRV Unification Anniversary [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 1 Jul] | L 2 | 1/D4 |

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cuban Culture Minister Arrives in Moscow [Havana] | N 1 | 1/D6 |
| Carter Comments on L.A. Ties 'Do Not Coincide' with Facts [Kostanyan in PRAVDA 29 Jun] | N 1 | 1/D6 |


NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| More on Gromyko Report at 6 July Supreme Soviet Session | R 1 | 1/D7 |
| SALT Accords | R 1 | 1/D7 |
| TASS Report | R 2 | 1/D8 |
| Further Reportage on Supreme Soviet Session | R 3 | 1/D9 |
| Kapitonov Report | R 3 | 1/D9 |
| Ponomarev 'Coreport' | R 5 | 1/D11 |
| Panels Approve Treaties Draft [PRAVDA 1 Jul] | R 7 | 1/D13 |
| Foreign Policy Approved | R 8 | 1/D14 |
| Treaties Law Approved | R 8 | 1/D14 |
| Session Ends | R 9 | 1/E1 |

Item 856-B-8 PrEx 7.10:FBIS-SOV-78-131

*FBIS-SOV-78-131*
*Friday*
*7 July 1978*
*Vol III No 131*

# DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

# SOVIET UNION

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

FURTHER REPORT ON UN DISARMAMENT SESSION FINAL DOCUMENT

LD061545Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Final Document of the UN General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament"]

[Text] New York, 4 July--The final document adopted by the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament consists of a preamble, an introduction, a declaration on disarmament, a program of action in this field and a section concerning the machinery for talks. The main content of the document comes down to the following.

It expresses alarm regarding the threat to the very existence of mankind created by nuclear weapons and the continuing arms race and stresses that the time has come to end this situation, to ban the use of force in international relations and to search for security through disarmament, that is, through a gradual but effective process which will begin with the reduction of the present level of arms. The cessation of the arms race and the implementation of real disarmament are tasks of primary urgency and importance. The solution of these tasks of worldwide historic importance serves the political and economic interests of all states and peoples of the world and the interests of insuring their true security and peaceful future.

The continuation of the arms race, if its channels are not closed, harbors a growing threat to international peace and security. The growth of nuclear and conventional weapons threatens to halt efforts aimed at achieving disarmament and to become an obstacle on the path to the creation of a new international economic order and complicates the solution of other vitally important problems facing mankind.

The dynamic development of detente, to embrace all areas of international relations in all regions of the world and with the participation of all countries, would create conditions which further the efforts of states toward stopping the arms race now sweeping the world and would thus lessen the danger of war. Progress in detente and in disarmament mutually supplement and strengthen each other.

The nuclear weapons which already exist, the document says, are more than enough to destroy life on earth. Military budgets are constantly growing and swallowing tremendous manpower and material resources. The growth of arms, particularly nuclear, in no way strengthens international security but, on the contrary, weakens it. The huge stockpiles and the gigantic increase in arms and armed forces, as well as competition in the qualitative improvement of all types of weapons, which absorb scientific resources and technical achievements, harbor an immeasurable threat to peace. Such a situation exacerbates conflicts in various regions of the world, thwarts the process of detente, heightens disagreements between opposing military alliances, threatens the security of all states and increases the danger of nuclear war.

The arms race thwarts efforts to further reduce international tension and consolidate international relations based on peaceful coexistence and trust among all states and frustrates the development of broad international cooperation and mutual understanding. The arms race prevents the realization of the aims and is incompatible with the principles of the UN Charter. It also has a negative effect on the people's right to determine their path of social and economic development freely and creates obstacles in the struggle for self-determination and the eradication of colonial rule, racial or foreign dominance or occupation. The document lays particular stress on the danger of the racist regimes stockpiling arms and their possible acquisition of nuclear arms.

The document favorably assesses certain positive advances in international relations which have occurred in several regions and also notes the importance of recent agreements on the limitation of individual types of weapons or their complete elimination, and also of agreements excluding certain regions from the arms race. At the same time it was noted that these agreements only concern partial arms limitation at a time when the arms race is continuing and still considerably outstrips efforts to cure it. The hundreds of billions of dollars spent every year on the production or improvement of weapons are in sharp and somber contrast to the need and poverty in which two-thirds of the earth's population live. This colossal squandering of resources acquires an even more serious nature in light of the fact that it absorbs for military purposes not only material but also human resources, which are extremely vital for the development of all states, particularly the developing countries.

The elimination of the threat of world war, the UN General Assembly stated, is the most acute and urgent task of our times. Man faces a choice: Either we must stop the arms race and choose disarmament or face the threat of annihilation.

The document sets out the fundamental principles which disarmament talks must observe. In particular, it stressed the need for all states to promote disarmament efforts. All states must refrain from actions which could have a negative effect on disarmament efforts and must show a constructive approach to the talks and the political will for achieving agreements. The task of limiting the arms race could be furthered by the successful conclusion of corresponding talks already being conducted at various levels.

The universality of disarmament agreements is of great importance, since it promotes the formation of trust among states. The General Assembly called upon all states to examine the possibility of becoming a party to existing multilateral agreements in the field of disarmament.

The adoption of disarmament measures must be carried out so that no state or group of states could obtain advantages over other states at any stage. Both qualitative and quantitative disarmament measures are important to stop the arms race.

Resources released as a result of the implementation of disarmament measures must be channeled into the economic and social development of all peoples and must help to lessen the economic gap between developed and developing countries.

The document sets out an action program determining the primary tasks and measures, which states must begin to implement immediately to stop and then reverse the arms race and give the necessary impetus to efforts aimed at achieving real disarmament, leading to general and complete disarmament under effective international control. Primary attention at disarmament talks must be given to nuclear arms. It is essential to stop and reverse all aspects of the nuclear arms race to avert the danger of a nuclear war.

The nuclear disarmament process must be implemented in such a way, and demands the adoption of measures which will insure the security of all states as nuclear arms levels gradually fall.

The achievement of nuclear disarmament demands that talks be held immediately on stopping the qualitative improvement and elaboration of nuclear weapons systems; the cessation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles and of the production of weapons grade fissionable material; a comprehensive and phased [poetapnyy] program for the gradual, balanced reduction of nuclear weapons stockpiles and delivery vehicles leading to their total and final elimination as quickly as possible. During the talks, questions of limiting or banning any forms of nuclear arms can be examined.

The document notes in particular the importance of all states ending nuclear weapons tests. The talks currently being held on banning nuclear weapons tests must be concluded immediately. This would make a substantial contribution to the cause of halting the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and the elaboration of new types of such weapons and to the cause of stopping their proliferation.

The General Assembly came out in favor of the immediate conclusion of a strategic arms limitation agreement between the USSR and the United States and of further talks following immediately after this, leading to substantial coordinated reductions and qualitative restrictions on strategic weapons.

The parallel adoption of political and international legal measures to strengthen the security of states and progress in limiting and reducing armed forces and conventional weapons of states possessing nuclear weapons and other states in corresponding regions, would promote considerable progress in nuclear arms limitation.

The document points out that the most effective guarantee against the danger of nuclear war and the use of nuclear weapons is nuclear disarmament and the total eradication of nuclear weapons. States possessing nuclear weapons bear a special responsibility for the adoption of measures to avert the outbreak of nuclear war and the use of force in international relations, in accordance with the provisions of the UN Charter, including the use of nuclear weapons [as published]. In this context all states, especially states with nuclear arms, must examine as quickly as possible various proposals aimed at insuring the prevention of the use of nuclear weapons and the prevention of the outbreak of nuclear war where possible through international agreements, and thereby insure that the existence of mankind is not threatened.

The document contains an appeal to nuclear states to give states which do not possess nuclear weapons assurances that such weapons will not be used against them and that they will not be threatened with their use. The General Assembly takes into account the statements made by states possessing nuclear weapons and urgently asks them to undertake immediate efforts to conclude effective agreements on this question in appropriate instances.

The document says that the creation of zones truly free of nuclear weapons is an important disarmament measure. The importance was noted of the full implementation of the treaty banning nuclear weapons in Latin America and of the creation of nuclear-free zones in Africa, the Near East and South Asia and also a peace zone in Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean.

It is also essential, the document notes, as an inalienable part of the efforts aimed at stopping and reversing the arms race, to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The emergence of any additional states possessing nuclear weapons must be prevented. International cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy must be carried out under appropriate coordinated international guarantees applied through the International Atomic Energy Agency on a non-discriminatory basis.

The General Assembly came out in favor of a total and effective ban on the elaboration, production and stockpiling of all kinds of chemical weapons and their elimination as one of the most urgent disarmament tasks. As a result of this, the conclusion of a corresponding convention, on which talks have been conducted for several years, is one of the most urgent tasks of the multilateral talks. It is also essential to conclude a convention banning radiological weapons. Efforts must be continued toward banning new types and new systems of mass destruction weapons, and we must immediately begin to examine further measures to prevent an arms race on the sea and ocean floor and to hold appropriate international talks on preventing an arms race in space.

In addition to talks on nuclear disarmament, talks must be held on reducing armed forces and conventional weapons on the basis of the principle of non-detriment to the security of the sides by striving for a more stable situation with a lower level of military preparations [voyennaya urovven]. Talks must also be held on restricting the international trade in conventional weapons.

Another measure which would help curb the arms race is the gradual reduction of military budgets on a mutually agreed basis, for example, in absolute terms or in percentages, particularly by states with nuclear weapons and other states which are militarily important.

The fulfillment of these primary tasks, the document says, must lead to general and complete disarmament under effective international control--which is, as before, the ultimate aim of all disarmament efforts. Talks on general and complete disarmament must be held in parallel with talks on partial disarmament measures. Bearing this in mind, the Disarmament Committee will conduct the elaboration of a comprehensive program of disarmament, embracing all the measures which are considered expedient, to insure that the aim of general and complete disarmament under effective international control becomes a reality in a world in which international peace and security triumph and in which a new economic order will be strengthened and confirmed.

The section of the final document devoted to the machinery for disarmament talks notes the need to activate existing forums, including the United Nations, which bears primary responsibility and plays one of the central roles in the field of disarmament. Plans include reestablishing the activity of the UN Disarmament Committee involving all the UN member states; the committee must submit recommendations on various disarmament problems and observe the fulfillment of the UN General Assembly special session recommendations. In the future, the General Assembly First Committee must be involved only with questions of disarmament and international security questions connected with it.

The General Assembly noted the useful work of the Disarmament Committee. It welcomed the agreement, resulting from corresponding consultations during the special session, that participation in the committee will be open to the states possessing nuclear weapons and to 32-35 other states, and also the understanding on a number of measures for improving the organization of the work of this body for multilateral disarmament talks. The Disarmament Committee will, as before, conduct its work on the basis of consensus and will adopt its own procedural rules.

The General Assembly decided that within the shortest possible time a world disarmament conference will be convened with universal participation and the appropriate preparation.

The week beginning 24 October (the day the United Nations was founded) has been proclaimed a week devoted to promoting the aims of disarmament.

The General Assembly decided to send the document put forward by the Soviet Union at the session "On Practical Ways of Stopping the Arms Race. The Soviet Union's Proposals," many of whose provisions are reflected in the final document of the special session, for further all-round and profound examination by the corresponding bodies dealing with the disarmament questions. A similar decision was also made on the concrete proposals of several other countries.

The General Assembly expressed confidence that the discussion of disarmament problems at the special session and the final document adopted by it will attract the attention of all peoples, will lead to the further mobilization of world public opinion and will be a powerful stimulus to the cause of disarmament.

SOVIET MARITIME FLEET BUILDUP SLANDERED BY WESTERN FIRMS

LD301421Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by S. Zykov: "Who Is Stirring up Trouble and Why"]

[Text] Tens of thousands of ships ply the seas and oceans. They include tankers and freighters of the Soviet merchant fleet flying the Red flag. Their numbers have increased in recent decades in relation to the increase in the Soviet Union's national demand for foreign trade and coastal deliveries. Today the Soviet transport fleet, which shipped 219.3 million tons in 1977, accounts for around 6 percent of world maritime shipments.

There are circles in the West, however, who object to the development of the merchant fleets of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. They are conducting a false, slanderous campaign in an attempt to portray normal commercial operations by Soviet maritime organizations on international shipping markets as a desire to establish "communist domination" of world sea routes. Some people are even trying to blame the socialist countries for the current slump in maritime shipping.

You do not have to look far for examples. Recently, REUTER circulated an interview that its correspondent had in Norfolk, Virginia with NATO supreme allied commander, Atlantic, Adm Isaac Kidd. "Portly, always chewing on a cigar, the American head of the collosal Atlantic command apparatus," as the correspondent described him, made a truly staggering statement. "Soon," he said, "the whole world will be in a position where it will be forced to turn to the Soviet Union for ships to carry freight!" The admiral went on to maintain that the Soviet merchant fleet "is doing its bit toward the present world shipbuilding crisis" and that as a result of this crisis "the merchant fleets of the NATO countries will fall below the minimum strategic level."

The "portly admiral's" alarm reverberated on the other side of the Atlantic. According to London's FINANCIAL TIMES, Britain wants "coordinated actions by the EEC to prevent Russia from seizing a more substantial share of world shipping." Parliamentary Undersecretary for Trade Stanely Clinton Davis, it appears from the article, proposed the introduction of "a system for monitoring the movements of Soviet merchant vessels" in order to "adopt measures against detected threats" to the interests of community countries. A number of other Western press organs are openly calling for discriminatory measures against the socialist states.

What are the aims of this unseemly campaign? Primarily, to deceive the world public by concealing from it the real reasons for the slump in international shipping. They would also like, by discriminating against the socialist countries, to facilitate the expansionist plans of the capitalist states' ship-owner cartels, which dream of having a worldwide monopoly on maritime shipments. The NATO leaders also play a role here. They are quick to incite trouble to get extra appropriations for intensifying the bloc's naval forces by brandishing the imaginary "Soviet threat" in the face of the public.

The trouble is that the false arguments of the anti-Soviet campaign collapse on contact with reality in the same way that childrens' sandcastles are destroyed by the first wave. Let us look at the facts.

Let us begin with the real reasons for the slump in international shipping. Everybody knows that the economic crisis that is battering the capitalist world has led to a decline in international trade. This has reduced the number of maritime shipments and cut the use of U.S., British, Japanese and other Western transport ships.

The situation is aggravated by the fact that hundreds and thousands of new tankers and freighters ordered during the brief shipbuilding boom at the beginning of the seventies were commissioned during the crisis period. During the boom period, international banking consortiums, tempted by high profits from capital investments in shipbuilding (the cost of new ships was recouped in record time, sometimes in 1-2 years), generously financed shipping companies and individual owners. The economic crisis upset their calculations. This is indicated by data from official Western sources.

Thus, the volume of world merchant shipments, which was 3.21 billion tons in 1973, when the crisis began, reached 3.28 billion tons in 1976, i.e., it increased by 1.9 percent. But the capacity of the world merchant fleet increased over the same period by 34.3 percent as a result of the construction of new ships (from 452.4 million tons deadweight in 1973 to 608 million tons deadweight in 1976).

It is clear that this disparity between the level of maritime shipments, which scarcely changed over the 3 years, and the sharp increase, more than one-third, in merchant fleet tonnage over the same period, triggered the difficulties experienced by the Western shipping companies. Tremendous surplus capacity resulted. Authoritative specialist estimate it at 80-100 million tons deadweight, i.e., 12-15 percent of the world fleet's tonnage.

How does Admiral I. Kidd's complaint about a "reduction" in the tonnage of the NATO countries' merchant fleets look in the light of these figures? Actually, the capacity of these fleets has not fallen, it has increased tremendously, and this has led to colossal surplus tonnage. You don't have to be a specialist in maritime affairs to understand what a load of nonsense the "portly admiral" dished out to the REUTER correspondent in his latest fit of anti-Sovietism.

The admiral's attacks on the Soviet Union are equally unfounded. The question arises: How is it possible to accuse our country of exacerbating the world shipbuilding crisis when surplus world tonnage alone is four or five times more than the total displacement tonnage of the Soviet merchant fleet, which in 1976 totalled 16 million tons deadweight? It is difficult to regard these attacks as other than malevolent fabrications that flagrantly distort reality.

Let us now turn to the other "thesis" by which the organizers of the anti-Soviet campaign are attempting to intimidate and misinform public opinion; namely the thesis of the Soviet Union's imaginary desire to grab the lion's share of Western countries' marine transportation. In their relations with foreign partners, Soviet maritime organizations are guided by the principles of equality and mutual advantage. They make extensive use of the services of foreign companies for the transportation of freight and they offer their services to foreign shippers. But the transportation of freight for foreign shippers does not occupy any significant place in the total operations of the Soviet merchant fleet.

Thus, in 1977 it totaled 30.2 million tons. In other words, only 13.8 percent of the total shipments by Soviet merchant ships and less than 1 percent of the volume of world maritime shipments. You really need an overheated imagination to see this as a "terrible threat" to the interests of the Western countries, as the FINANCIAL TIMES wrote, or, still more, to assert, as Admiral Kidd, that the USSR will soon grab all world shipments.

There would be no need even to refute these wild remarks and allegations if the expansionist aspirations of Western shipowning corporations could not be seen behind them.

The economic crisis caused by the depression in world shipping and the formation of enormous surplus tonnage as a result of miscalculations in the forecasts of the banking consortiums and shipowners have severely exacerbated competition among Western shipping companies. They go to any lengths to extract advantageous contracts for the shipment of freight from one another. While they are struggling fiercely among themselves, they are nevertheless acting together against the socialist and developing countries in an attempt to oust them from world sea routes and to establish a monopoly of maritime shipments.

Hence, the absurd slanderous fabrications which we mentioned before, the accusations that Soviet maritime organizations are introducing dumping tariffs [dempingovyye tarify] and, finally, the threats to apply a system of discriminatory measures against the maritime shipping of the socialist states. These attempts to introduce restrictive measures directly contradict the provisions of the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe regarding the insuring of favorable conditions for the development of mutual trade and the provision of services.

The USSR's position in the sphere of international economic relations is well known. The Soviet Union consistently advocates the development of mutually advantageous trade and other economic exchanges among states, regardless of their socioeconomic systems. In participating in international navigation, Soviet maritime organizations are guided primarily by the desire for equal and mutually advantageous cooperation. This was clearly stated recently in the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet statement at a Moscow press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists.

The statement sharply condemns the attempts by the initiators of the anti-Soviet ballyhoo to implant in world merchant navigation an atmosphere of mistrust and political confrontation and contains a warning to those who are striving to obtain restrictive measures concerning the marine navigation of the USSR and the other socialist countries. Such action can only arouse a chain reaction of retaliatory measures, the negative consequences of which it is difficult to predict. The Soviet Union is prepared to cooperate with those who want to, but Soviet maritime organizations will never agree to unequal relations.

The maneuvers of those who are attempting to block the activity of the Soviet merchant fleet and incite trouble in international relations will not yield the anticipated results. The Soviet merchant fleet will continue to develop in accordance with the growing demands of the Soviet Union's national economy.

IMF BECOMING TOOL FOR CAPITALIST POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

LD041447 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 27 Signed to Press 26 June 78, publishes on page 21 a 2,500-word article by Yu. Nechayev under the heading "Instrument of Imperialist Expansion; the Western Press on the IMF." Based on Western press material, the article notes that the conditions under which the IMF grants loans to countries are tantamount to interference in their affairs and speaks of "U.S. hegemony" and exploitation in the IMF. While the developing countries were the first to feel the effect of this "hegemony," the article states, some Western countries are now suffering from the "economic stabilization measures" the IMF has forced them to carry out in order to obtain loans. Moreover, the author states, the activity of the IMF leaders is not restricted to currency relations. "Pushed by the United States, they are seeking to turn the IMF into a coordination center for the joint political actions of the capitalist countries." In conclusion Nechayev states that the political interests of the imperialists can be clearly seen when the IMF grants generous loans to countries like the Republic of South Africa and Chile, and notes that these "expansionist aims" are giving rise to protest even from the bourgeois press. A fundamentally new economic order is needed, he says, enabling the countries to control their own affairs without IMF interference.

ARBATOV COMMENTS ON SOURCE OF SOVIET-U.S. DIFFICULTIES

LD062200Y Moscow International Service in English 2100 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The director of the Moscow Institute of American and Canadian Studies, member of parliament, Georgiy Arbatov, has stated that the current difficulties in Soviet-American relations, to a considerable extent, stem from the opposition of the enemies of easing tensions in the United States.

Speaking to the session of parliament, Georgiy Arbatov said that these people were the inspirers of the new round of the arms race, for this promises them huge profits. Georgiy Arbatov said that a firm basis has been laid for promoting Soviet-American relations in previous years, and their further advancement would accord with the interests of both countries, and with the strengthening of universal peace.

WEAPONS MODERNIZATION PLAN 'TRICK' TO MAKE NEUTRON BOMB

LD070823Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent M. Sturua dispatch: "Shadow of the Neutron Bomb Over the Capitol"]

[Text] Washington--"If you compare the capitol with the castle of Elsinore, the shadow which is now stalking its corridors is the shadow of the neutron bomb," one southern congressman remarked in conversation with me. The comparison is striking but not altogether accurate. The shadow wich stalked the castle of the Danish kings was that of Hamlet's father, killed by the forces of evil. The shadow of the neutron bomb, which has by no means been killed but has merely been put to sleep for a time, is completely supported by the forces of evil, which are now making energetic efforts to finally awaken this Pentagon "sleeping beauty."

As is well known, on 7 April President Carter made a half-baked decision--to postpone indefinitely production of the neutron bomb and its deployment in the West European theater. However, this decision of the U.S. President lacked the main point--an unambiguous renunciation of the production of the neutron bomb. The half-baked character of the presidential decision was determined mainly by two factors: consideration of the pressure exerted by the international public, which sharply opposes production of the inhumane weapon, and attempts to extract from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries concessions at the disarmament talks.

The latter fact was camouflaged with perfectly respectable-and reasonable-sounding demands for "reciprocity." But the Soviet Union has displayed the desire the real reciprocity on this issue and has done so with the utmost clarity. Our country submitted a proposal that the USSR and the United States mutually renounce production of nuclear neutron weapons. At the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, the Soviet Union has recommended that the Disarmament Committee give high priority to considering the proposal for the prohibition of neutron weapons. Is that not far greater reciprocity?

But it is precisely real reciprocity on this issue which does not suit the military-industrial complex and its lobby in Congress. They crave an immediate transition to the production of neutron weapons. At the beginning of June, the Senate Armed Services Committee adopted a recommentation sanctioning the appropriation of funds to equip the Lance missile and an 8-inch artillery shell with neutron warheads. Moreover, the committee's decision stipulates that the appropriations requested by the Pentagon for the "modernization"--for "modernization" read "neutronization"--of these armaments can be earmarked irrespective of whether or not President Carter sanctions production of the neutron bomb.

A little later, on 11 June, the Senate Armed Services Committee went still further. It demanded that the administration create large stockpiles of "neutron warhead components" in the United States for "rapid delivery to West Europe." In an attempt to justify this demand in the public's eyes the Senate committee first resorted to the bugbear of the "Soviet military threat" and, second, put forward a somewhat updated version of the theory of "limited wars." The existence of American neutron weapons in West Europe allegedly ought to reduce the threat of the outbreak of another war and, in the event that it did break out, increase the chances that it would not develop into a nuclear war but would be fought by "conventional means." Thus attempts are made to convince the public that gasoline is the best means of extinguishing a fire.

The aforementioned "theoretical revelations" by the Senate Armed Services Committee were appended to the totally practical bill on appropriations. Not content with this, two committee members--Capitol "superhawks" senators S. Nunn and H. Jackson--issued a separate statement sharply criticising President Carter for his "continuing vacillation and indecision" on the question of producing neutron weapons.

For the sake of justice it must be said, that while the administration is vacillating on this question, indications are that this vacillation is leaning toward production of the neutron bomb rather than in the opposite direction. It is now high time to explain the quotation marks in which official Washington bashfully encloses the word "modernization." What is meant is an order from the White House to the Pentagon to start producing the new shells and warheads as planned in the schemes for creating neutron weapons, but without the components which transform a "conventional" nuclear bomb into a neutron bomb.

But the "modernization" trick is not confined to this. The President's decision to suspend production of neutron weapons was formulated in such a way that it left the following question open: Must the "modernization" be implemented independently or in parallel with the production of the necessary neutron components? This question is crucial, since parallelism would essentially be equivalent to production of the neutron weapon as a whole. It is significant that White House Press Secretary Jody Powell, commenting on the President's 7 April decision, declared the information regarding the ease with which it is possible to transformed "modernized" nuclear weapons into neutron weapons to be "top-secret."

The loopholes in the presidential decision--we will not speculate on whether or not they were deliberate--could not have been more welcome for the Pentagon and its patrons in Congress. Together they pressured the Department of Energy, demanding that it adhere to "parallelism." According to this plan, the "modernized" nuclear weapons must be shipped to West Europe, while the neutron components for them are stored in the United States for the time being. According to information from Pentagon circles, the debate is now not about whether or not to subscribe to the "parallel plan" but about the possible timetable for drawing the threads together [stykovka]: days, months or years. A few days ago the Senate Armed Services Committee approved the aforementioned plan within the context of the Department of Energy's budget for fiscal 1979. As the Washington POST writes, White House staffers themselves admit that there is "only a small difference" between adoption of the "parallel plan" and direct production of neutron weapons.

It must be said that the other house of Congress--the House of Representatives--has also gone over to the Pentagon's side on the issue of creating the neutron bomb. As recently as 16 June, it rejected for the second time a proposal that this inhuman weapon of mass extermination be renounced. There were 259 votes for the bomb and only 67 against.

And so the situation prevailing today looks like this. It has been 2 months since the Department of Energy elaborated a specific plan for both "modernizing" nuclear weapons and creating neutron components for them. This plan will take effect if it is approved by the Pentagon and the White House. The U.S. Defense Department has already decided to make positive recommendations and to start practical implementation of this plan. Thus the ball is in the President's court. If he gives the "okay," the Pentagon's recommendations will return to Capitol Hill for final approval by both houses. It must be considered that this will no longer be the prerogative of the complete Senate and House but merely of four committees--the Senate and House armed services and appropriations committees: that is, of the most ardent champions of production of the neutron weapon.

The menacingly revi alized shadow of the neutron bomb demands a tenfold increase in the vigilance of the peoples and their efforts aimed at prohibiting the production of this hellish means of the mass destruction of people.

SENATOR MCGOVERN CRITICIZES LINKING OF SALT WITH AFRICA

LD011804Y Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington, July 1, TASS--Sober-minded American political figures declare in support of detente, for concluding at the earliest date a new treaty at the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation (SALT) Talks, and reject the attempts of definite circles to tie up unrelated problems with these talks.

In an article published in the newspaper Washington POST, Senator G. McGovern writes with alarm on an escalation in the USA of accusatory rhetorics against the Soviet Union in connection with the events in Africa. He describes it as an alarmist policy that is detrimental to the easing of tensions in the relations between the USSR and the USA.

Attempts are made to justify the attacks against the Soviet Union by references to the fact that the American public will allegedly oppose the ratification of new SALT agreements, if the USSR does not change its policy in Africa. He points to the absolute inconsistency of such claims stressing that, as seen from public opinion polls in the United States, an overwhelming majority of the American public firmly and invariably comes out in support of the efforts for establishing nuclear arms control.

Reaching mutual restraint in the nuclear arms race, the senator notes, meets the economic and defence interests of the United States. It is no "reward" to the Russians. Arms control is one of the few fields in which the mutual Soviet and American interests can and must be met, even if the two sides are divided by sharp differences on other fronts. The tying up of Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms with issues of minor importance, like our differences on Africa, would be an awful mistake, G. McGovern notes.

CONGRESSMAN STARK CALLS FOR BAN ON ARMS SALES TO CHILE

LD041654Y Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington, July 4, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports: Fortney Stark, member of the U.S. House of Representatives, has called on the Government of the United States to discontinue immediately all military deliveries to the Chilean junta.

The statement goes on to say that two years after that American arms, ammunition and supplies still continue to arrive in Chile. In 1977 a one such deliveries amounted to 57 million dollars. Chile received aircraft engines, transport planes, radar installations for warships, artillery mine shells.

The congressman points out that the Pinochet regime, which receives lavish American aid, continues to trample underfoot the rights of the Chileans. Political parties, strikes and trade union activity, conclusion of collective bargaining agreements have been banned in Chile. 2,500 persons, arrested by the security service, have disappeared without trace. Even their relatives and close friends were not informed about their fate. F. Stark stresses that nothing has changed in Chile in the sphere of human rights.

The congressman declares that, together with six of his colleagues, he had proposed a resolution demanding that the U.S. Government should, within thirty days, submit to the Congress data on all military deliveries to Chile since the ban was announced. F. Stark stressed that the President possessed sufficient powers to put an end to them. Continuation of arms deliveries, he concluded, is a mockery at the Congress.

ABC REPORTER TRIED TO WRECK MUHAMMAD ALI PRESS CONFERENCE

LD301058Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1005 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 30 June, TASS--"'An Expert' in the Hunt for 'Canards'"--under this heading, the newspaper SOVETSKIY SPORT today publishes an article which describes the attempts of Charles Bierbauer, the Moscow ABC news correspondent, to wreck a press conference given by ex-professional boxing champi of the world Muhammad Ali, and other provocative activities of this journalist.

The ABC representative is one of those who comes to our country with no intention of maintaining the friendly links between peoples. Fabrication, mystification, inflated sensation, simply "canards"--that is the sort of thing such journalists specialize in, writes SOVETSKIY SPORT.

The newspaper notes that during his trip round the USSR, the American boxer often had to "put in his place" his countryman, who asked him provocative questions.

Fortunately for Ali, he was able to see our country with his own eyes and to assure himself that people here are friendly and peaceloving and that they live in harmony among themselves and hope that all the people of the world can achieve this harmony, writes SOVETSKIY SPORT.

RADIOS LIBERTY, FREE EUROPE REPORTERS UNLIKELY AT OLYMPICS

LD041435 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 25 Signed to Press 22 Jun, 78 publishes on page 14 the second, 2,500-word part of an article by S. Grigoryev and L. Sergeyev under the heading "The Musketeers' False Friend." In the second part of their article the authors trace the biographies of several Radio Liberty employees, all of whom allegedly collaborated with the Germans during the war. They conclude by stating that Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe have prepared an analytical document for the Western intelligence services entitled "The Moscow Olympic Games," but they express doubts as to whether the "branches of the CIA" will dare to ask for Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe correspondents to be accredited to the Moscow Olympics.

PRC ACTIONS AGAINST SRV RAISE THREAT TO SOUTHEAST ASIA

LD0611llY Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Mikhail Georgiyev article: "Hegemonism In Practice"]

[Text] Peking has organized a major and dangerous provocation against Socialist Vietnam. On the pretext of concern for people of Chinese nationality living in Vietnam who are allegedly persecuted, it is trying to interfere unceremoniously in the internal affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and is blatantly pressuring it while ignoring the reasonable, restrained position of the Vietnamese side.

Both the propaganda and actions of the Chinese leaders indicate a reluctance to settle in the spirit of neighborliness the problem that they concocted. Peking demands that its ships be given the right to call at any SRV ports. It also demands that its diplomats be allowed to interfere freely in Vietnam's affairs. It may be remembered that the Western imperialists were making approximately the same "legitimate" demands against China when they sent gunboats into the ports of Shanghai, Wuhan and Chingtao.

Vietnam is delivering a fitting rebuff to Peking's pressure and blackmail.

Peking's actions again demonstrate the nature of hegemonism and attempts to subjugate a neighboring socialist state at all costs. They are not only using artificially concocted questions of "Chinese emigrants" for this purpose. Pressure is also being brought to bear on Vietnam from other directions. New provocative actions against the SRV have been undertaken by Cambodia which is backed, as is known, by Peking. The PRC is responsible for the tense situation on the Vietnamese-Chinese border.

The fact that Peking has used the "Chinese emigrant" question in order to fuel tension is causing anxious reflection among many countries in Southeast Asia which also contain many people of Chinese origin. The PRC leaders are clearly depending on their agents in these countries to further their great-power, hegemonic aims. Recent events show that Peking violates the norms of international law whenever this suits its expansionist aspirations.

Socialist Vietnam, which gained historic victory in the long war against foreign aggressors, enjoys great international prestige. It has the sympathy and support of all Soviet people.

"At a time when the Vietnamese people are experiencing flagrant and unjust pressure from outside," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "we once again assure fraternal Vietnam of our resolute support for its efforts aimed at building a new society, improving the people's living conditions and protecting the inalienable sovereign rights and strengthening the international positions of the SRV--the reliable advanced post of socialism in Southeast Asia."

PAP Report Cited

LD051646Y Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, July 5th, 1978 Polish press agency reports: PAP 18, Warsaw, 5 July; Internationalism and Solidarity Chinese Style:

As it was already disclosed, Chinese authorities stopped on July 3 all forms of economic assistance to Vietnam and withdrew their technological staff stationed there. Such a brutal decision, which inflicted heavy losses on the war-ravaged Vietnamese economy is a pinnacle of discriminative measures launched by Peking a few months ago.

The measures consisted, among other things, in a gradual hold up of investment projects which were under construction in Vietnam on the basis of the concluded agreements, and also in staging political demonstrations--closing down of Vietnamese consulates in Canton, Kunming, and Nanking. Chinese authorites have fanned up a widespread anti-Vietnamese campaign, and without having consulted the other side, sent ships bound for Vietnam which were to evacuate Hoa to China.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] agreed for talks on the settlement of the evacuation scheme of those people who declared their readiness to leave Vietnam, although Peking interfered in internal affairs of Vietnam. After eight rounds of talks no agreement had been reached due to unacceptable conditions put forth by Peking.

According to political observers, Vietnam's opposition to all forms of pressure and to Chinese conditions prompted Peking to introduce this form of repression, i.e., a total hold up on the economic and technological assistance to Vietnam. This ruthless move has been made at the time when Vietnam is implementing the programme charted at the 4th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam providing for the reconstruction of the country from war ravages, for development of industry and agriculture and construction of a material and technological base of socialism in Vietnam.

The Chinese auth ities have once again manifested their big power policy of pressure and blackmail towards smaller Vietnam. Vietnam, which belongs to the fraternal community of socialist states and has been recently admitted to the CMEA, stands clearly in the way of China's interests. Vietnam is not, however, isolated in the face of assaults and blackmail from China. It is supported by the whole community of socialist countries and by progressive public opinion of the world.

WIDENING PRC-ALBANIA SPLIT REVIEWED BY UKRAINTSEV

OW060918Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 3 Jul 78 OW

[First of two talks by Professor Ukraintsev: "Tirana Criticizes Peking"]

[Text] In the past, the Albanian leaders have obediently followed Peking's instructions. But now they have gradually changed their attitude toward China. This has been a serious setback for the Chinese leaders in the international arena. As early as the 1960's, the Chinese leaders placed high stakes on Albania. This is no secret. They spared no efforts to drag Albania from the socialist community in order to use it as a tool and base for conducting subversive activities against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Albania cooperated with the Chinese leadership for two reasons: First, it wanted to obtain larger amounts of aid from China. Second, both countries were pursuing the same ultraleft, surrealist doctrinairism.

Nevertheless, these two factors did not exist for very long. The experience of cooperating with China over the years dispelled the hopes of the Albanian Workers Party leaders. These Albanian leaders no longer believed that they could rely upon Chinese assistance for smoothly carrying out Albania's plan for social-economic development. Facts showed that Peking was unable to compensate for the losses Albania suffered when it terminated its economic ties with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The implementation of Mao Tse-tung's "thought and line" in China had also failed to solve China's social and economic problems. This could not help but worry Albania.

Comparing their results with the concrete results of other socialist countries allied with the Soviet Union, the Albanian people realized that they had suffered grave losses by following Peking. The outmoded industrial and military equipment that Albania received from Peking was always at the root of Albania's worry. It is also significant that, in recent years, difficulties had even arisen in the trade talks between the two countries. Albania had long been dissatisfied with the poor effects of cooperation with China and with the Chinese departments' delay in providing technical information and equipment promptly--something the Albanian leaders had tolerated for a considerably long period of time.

Albania was disturbed by the capricious changes in Peking's foreign policy, especially its rapprochement with the West, the United States in particular, which was formulated during Mao Tse-tung's lifetime. Later, Tirana sharply attacked China's rapprochement with the West. Albania's transformation from a noncritical to a critical view of Chinese foreign policy started after Nixon's visit to China in 1972.

The main task that Peking has established is to oppose the Soviet Union and the entire world socialist system and to cooperate with imperialism and the most reactionary elements on an anti-Soviet, antisocialist basis. However, Tirana differs from Peking by stressing Albania's opposition to Peking's reactionary errors. Albania strongly and openly criticizes China's endorsement of NATO and the EEC. Another significant point is that Albania opposes U.S. involvement in Europe and Asia and disapproves of Western military and economic organizations, regarding them as the source of international tension. Albania criticizes China for moving closer to the EEC and calls this economic organization a reactionary bloc that exploits workers of Europe and the entire world.

The Albanian leaders strongly opposed China's support for the fascist coup d'etat in Chile. The Chinese press did not report on the large-scale movement launched in Albania to condemn this Chilean military coup d'etat in September 1973. In 1976, China reduced loans to Albania but extended a $100 million loan to Pinochet's fascist, sanguinary regime. This triggered the Albanian party leaders' dissatisfaction with Chinese foreign policy.

Another aspect of Sino-Albanian relations is that, in the past 10 years since 1968, neither country has dispatched a high-ranking delegation to the other country. Contacts at all levels have been conspicuously reduced in recent years. For instance, in 1972, 22 Albanian delegations visited China and 20 Chinese delegations visited Albania. But in 1976 these numbers were reduced to 6 and 8, respectively, and were even smaller in 1977.

In his political report to the Seventh Congress of the Albanian Workers Party in November 1976, Hoxha pointed out for the first time the serious differences and contradictions between Albania and China. The report criticized the situation in China and reflected Tirana's strong dissatisfaction with Peking's collusion with fascists, imperialists and racists. The Chinese press did not publish this report. Following the seventh congress, Albania's strongest and most pointed attack on the Chinese leadership's concepts and policies was published in a 7 July 1977 article in ZERI I POPULLIT. The attack from China's closest ally was so strong that Hua Kuo-feng ordered the Chinese press not to (?report on) the article published by the central organ of the Albanian Workers Party. In his political report at the 11th National CCP Congress in August 1977, Hua Kuo-feng praised Albania while he sidestepped Albania's criticism of the reactionary Maoist three-worlds theory. Two months after the 11th National CCP Congress, on 1 November 1977, the Chinese leadership published a lengthy PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial department article on this theory. The article indicated the aggravating ideological and political differences between Peking and Tirana.

## Second Ukraintsev Talk

CW061120Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 4 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Mao Tse-tung's successors were alarmed by Albania's open attack on Mao's three-worlds theory. The anti-Mao article published in ZERI I POPULLIT on 7 July 1977 became a precedent in Tirana-Peking polemics by escalating from veiled criticism to open attack. The subject of the ZERI I POPULLIT article's attack was [words indistinct] in the Chinese leadership's foreign policy. On 1 November 1977, PEOPLE'S DAILY published an editorial ar cle entitled "Chairman Mao's Theory of the Differentiation of the Three Worlds Is a Major Contribution to Marxism-Leninism". On 5 November, ZERI I POPULLIT published another article denouncing apologists of this so-called theory for holding a counterrevolutionary banner by advocating surrender to imperialism under the pretext of "threat of war."

The Albanian press did not limit its criticism of Peking to the three-worlds theory. It used concrete examples to explain to the Albanian public Peking's stand on various international issues and the consequences which might follow if this "theory" is implemented. For example, concerning the Middle East question, a ZERI I POPULLIT editorial article published on 27 November 1977 said: We don't see the advocates of the so-called three-worlds theory--who have clamorously tried to prove through 'quotations' [quotations of Mao Tse-tung] their resolute support for liberation struggles and their protection of the interests of people throughout the world--defending the Arab people's just cause and making statements favorable to the Arab people.

Criticism of the reactionary essence of Mao's three-worlds theory has become routine procedure for Albanian leaders over the past 7 or 8 months. For instance, on 13 June the Albanian press agency published a speech by Alia, member of the Albanian Workers Party Central Committee, Politburo, at a Tirana rally commemorating the centennial the Albanian people's liberation struggle, which was attended by Hoxha and other high-ranking Albanian leaders. Alia said: It is necessary to repeatedly point out that Albania basically does not accept and strongly repudiates the Maoist three-worlds theory. He also said: This 'theory' runs counter to Marxism-Leninism and is aimed at provoking a world war, having people rely on U.S. imperialism and appeasing frenzied anticommunists, supporters of capitalist and neocolonialist systems and international reactionaries.

Tirana now criticizes not only the Chinese leaders' views, thoughts and theories but also their concrete actions in foreign policy. A recent example of this is Albania's strong criticism and condemnation of the anti-Vietnam activities which have been carried out by social chauvinists in Peking over the past 2 months. A recent ZERI I POPULLIT editorial article said: Imperialists should not be allowed to interfere in Vietnam's internal affairs. The dauntless heroism of the Vietnamese people in daring to make sacrifices represents a major and brilliant contribution to all other peace-loving people and wins the acclamation, respect and sympathy of people throughout the world. Anyone who does not respect or recognize Vietnam's contributions should be criticized. The article pointed out: A foreign force has provoked armed conflicts on the Kampuchea-Vietnam border, thus obstructing the Vietnamese people's peaceful construction. The article emphasized: Obstructing Vietnam's advance along the road of independent development and peaceful construction at present is tantamount to insulting the people of other countries. Differences may exist between two neighboring countries, but we believe that these differences should not be used as pretexts for creating problems and imposing one country's viewpoint upon another through the exertion of political, economic and other pressures.

Whoever does this should be condemned. Whoever uses this method and refuses to sit down at talks in order to settle differences with neighboring countries is wrong. Its (?policies) are not worth refuting. The foreign force's present attempt to impose its own will on Vietnam will [words indistinct]. Everyone should recognize the treacherous scheme that is concealed behind those high-sounding words pledging "support for the freedom and independence of people in other countries," "selfless assistance" and "respect for other countries' national interests."

We can see from the aforementioned facts that serious differences and contradictions exist between China and the overwhelming majority of socialist countries, including Albania. Albania has flatly refused to follow Peking because China has thoroughly exposed its antisocialist foreign policy.

NOVOSTI ARTICLE NOTES UNREST AMONG PRC MINORITIES

LD300725 [Editorial Report LD] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian on 22 June publishes a 1,000-word NOVOSTI-attributed G. Dyakov article entitled "Dangerous Myths and Reality." The article refutes the claims of PRC and Western propaganda that "stabilization" and "de-Maoization" are taking place in China's domestic and foreign policy, pointing out that there are still serious economic and sociopolitical problems and a continuing struggle for key posts both in Peking and in the provinces. The article includes the following paragraph:

"Serious disturbances have begun among China's national minorities. In the Sinkiang-Uighur Autonomous Region the local population recently demonstrated against the authorities. The Peking leadership issued an order for the 'decisive suppression of mutiny.' Sai Futing, candidate member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo and an Uighur by nationality, has been removed from the posts of first secretary of the Party Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Sinkiang-Uighur Autonomous Region. His posts have been given to a person of Chinese nationality."

## POLAND'S JARUZELSKI VIEWS AIR FORCE, GROUND FORCES POSTS

LD051235Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[Correspondent report: "Polish Military Delegation Visit to Soviet Union"]

[Text] A Polish military delegation led by Army General W. Jaruzelski, member of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee Politburo and Poland's minister of national defense, visiting the Soviet Union, returned to Moscow 28 June from a tour of the country.

On 29 June the Polish military delegation visited the Moscow higher combined arms command college named for the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. Army General W. Jaruzelski and the other members of the delegation were given a warm welcome. Lt Gen. I Magonov, the head of the college, acquainted the guests with the college's history and combat traditions and with the organization of the students' training, life and routine.

Army General W. Jaruzelski and the members of the Polish military delegation visited the Kubinka air force garrison.

At the garrison the Polish military delegation was warmly and cordially welcomed by the pilots, engineers and technicians and by the members of their families.

The guests were greeted by Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, USSR deputy defense minister and air force commander in chief.

Army General Jaruzelski and those accompanying him visited the airfield. There the guests inspected modern air force equipment and attended demonstration flights.

In the afternoon the Polish military delegation was the guest of soldiers of the M.I. Kalinin Taman guards' motorized division. The delegation was accompanied by Army General I.G. Pavlovskiy, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of ground forces; Army General V.L. Govorov, commander of the Moscow Military District, and Col Gen K.S. Grushevoy, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of Moscow's Military District.

The Polish military chiefs acquainted themselves with the modern combat equipment and weaponry of the Soviet ground forces and with the course of the Taman guards' combat training.

### Jaruzelski Hosts Dinner

LD051529Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "In an atmosphere of Fraternity and Cordiality"]

[Text] On 30 June Army General W. Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish minister of national defense, gave a dinner in honor of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.R. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense. The dinner was attended by Soviet military leaders, members of the Polish military delegation, K. Olszewski, Polish ambassador to the USSR, and other officials.

Army General W. Jaruzelski and Marshal of the Soviet Union D.R. Ustinov exchanged speeches during the dinner.

The dinner took place in an atmosphere of fraternity and cordiality.

HONECKER CRITICIZES FRG IN INTERVIEW WITH PAPER

LD062252Y Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin, July 6 TASS--The GDR news agency ADN reports:

Peaceful cooperation between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany should concentrate on supporting all efforts "that contribute to guaranteeing stable peace". Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, said so in an interview he granted to SAARBRUECKER ZEITUNG of the Federal Republic of Germany. The interview was published here on Thursday.

Erich Honecker suggested that both German states supprt Leonid Brezhnev's proposals on the prohibition of the production, stockpiling, stationing and use of the neutron weapon, the stop of the production of all types of nuclear weapons as well as the termination of the development of new types of conventional weapons with great destructive power.

Erich Honecker named as further possible central points of cooperation the support for the renunciation of expanding the armed forces and conventional armaments of the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and their allies, for the ban on the development and manufacture of new types and systems of nuclear weapons as well as for the non-first-use of nuclear weapons.

"Those who constructively participate in such steps or promote them to the best of their abilities render a genuine contribution to peace", Mr Honecker said. The news of the British SUNDAY TIMES circulated by FRG media on the mustering in Angola of GDR paratroopers for action in Namibia is called by Erich Honecker a "sheer concoction". He went on by saying, "there is not the slightest truth in them. Such reports are inimical to peace. They are by the way, also a misuse of the freedom of the press. Things like these are but poising the relations between the peoples and states."

Elsewhere in the interview Erich Honecker termed ending of the arms race and disarmament "the paramount issue" and "a matter of life and death for mankind". The NATO meeting recently held in Washington and, above all, the long-term programme for accelerated armament had "piled up new, dangerous obstacles to detente and disarmament". Such a policy was "a slap in the face. The peoples want peace and do not want to use fabulous means for armament but for solving their vital problems."

Referring to the development of the relations between the GDR and the FRG Mr Honecker said, "these can only abide by the principles of international law. There is no other way to peaceful cooperation. Respect for sovereignty, sovereign equality, territorial integrity and non-intervention are absolutely necessary to foster a climate which will facilitate another step ahead towards normalising GDR-FRG relations".

Erich Honecker added, "the remainders of the claim to sole representation 'of all Germans' seriously hamper any successful cooperation". For the rest it was "idle to ever again invoke the 'unity of the nation' for the simple reason that socialism cannot mingle with capitalism".

Certain FRG quarters were straining above all humanitarian questions to whip up evil sentiments and interfere in internal matters of the socialist countries, Mr Honecker stated. He spoke on the grave responsibility those FRG people were taking upon themselves, "who have kept refusing to finally and definitely proceed from the positions of international law regarding GDR citizenship."

He would quite welcome a meeting with Helmut Schmidt, the FRG chancellor, Mr Honecker said, adding "but the same as Mr Schmidt I believe such a meeting would only be meaningful if it brought results conducive to the further normalisation between the GDR and the FRG. This is why requisite conditions should be created next which requires both sides to have a constructive and matter-of-fact approach".

Contentions of the Western powers and also the FRG, [that] the 3 September 1971 quadripartite agreement was covering, the whole of 'Berlin' was "outright nonsense", Mr Honecker went on. The word 'Berlin' was not and could not be mentioned in this agreement at all "because Berlin as the GDR capital never was a subject of the four-sided negotiations."

The quadripartite agreement referred to the Western sectors of Berlin its nucleus being the provision that these sectors remain not to be constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and hence as before must not be governed by it.

Mr Honecker said, "The quadripartite agreement has stood its test in practical life and no party should test its stressability. Rather it is urgent to strictly observe and fully apply its provisions."

The journalistic work of some FRG correspondents accredited in the GDR was disaccording not only with letter but also spirit of the Helsinki final act which calls on journalists to be guided by the endeavour to promote peace and the development of goodneighbourliness among the states, Erich Honecker noted.

USSR PAPER MARKS YUGOSLAV RESISTANCE ANNIVERSARY

LD061405Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[S. Semenov article: "In the People's Memory"]

[Text] On 4 July the peoples of fraternal Yugoslavia celebrate their state holiday--Fighter's Day.

On this day 37 years ago in occupied Belgrade the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee Politburo adopted an appeal for an armed uprising by the whole people against the fascist aggressors. In response to the appeal of communists, antifascist forces throughout the country began to unite and numerous partisan detachments started to form. In western Serbia, which became the main hotbed of the uprising, a considerable section of territory, centering on the city of Uzice, was liberated by September 1941. The Uzice republic, which existed for only 67 days, played an outstanding role in spreading the liberation movement.

"Soviet people remember well and know that the Uzice republic was, what Neretva, Suteska, and Kozara meant," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in November 1976 in his speech on the occasion of the presentation of the highest Yugoslav military award--the Order of Freedom--to him. "The Communist Party of Yugoslavia, headed by its outstanding leader and prominent figure in the international communist movement, Josip Broz Tito, raised the people to the struggle against the aggressors. The whole Yugoslav land became a field of a battle which went on for long years without abating. More and more heroes rose to take the place of the fallen. Socialist Yugoslavia was baptized in the fiery font of those years."

From its very emergence the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia became the loyal combat ally of the Soviet Army. Separated by thousands of kilometers, the servicemen of our two armies strengthened their fraternity in arms by fighting courageously for their people's freedom against a common enemy. Throughout the war the forces of the people's liberation movement of Yugoslavia contained on their territory more than 600,000 enemy soldiers.

In spite of the tremendous difficulties which the Soviet Union experienced, particularly in the initial period of the war, it did what it could to help the Yugoslav people. This assistance increased with the arrival of a Soviet military mission in the supreme headquarters of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia in February 1944. Thousands of tons of military cargo were delivered by our aircraft under enemy fire for the use of units and commands of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia. From a special air base in the region of Vinnista 1,930 flights were made and 1,758 tons of arms, ammunition, communications equipment, clothing and medicaments were delivered to Yugoslav patriots. And from June 1944 Soviet pilots shipped about 3,000 tons of military cargo to the liberated territory of Yugoslavia from an air base in Bari (Italy).

Soviet people know how immense Yugoslavia's sacrifices were in World War II and how significant its contribution was to the cause of defeating fascism. In our country people remember well that with its heroic struggle the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia inscribed shining pages in the history of the European resistance and hastened the long-awaited day of our common victory.

The friendship between our peoples and armies has now become still stronger. Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation has assumed a steady, planned nature. Its basis is formed by the strengthening comradely ties between the CPSU and the LCY. Powerful stimuli are given to the development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations by meetings at the highest level between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and J.B. Tito, Yugoslav president and chairman of the LCY, and by visits and contacts between military leaders, representatives of industry and agriculture, and workers in culture and art.

Together with the whole Soviet people the servicemen of the Soviet armed forces congratulate the fraternal Yugoslav people and their servicemen on Fighter's day and wish them further successes in building and defense of socialism.

BYRD AS CARTER ENVOY PRESSES FOR SPAIN'S ENTRY INTO NATO

LD061329Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent report: "Pushing..."]

[Text] Madrid, 2 July--Robert Byrd, Senate majority leader, whom the local press is calling President Carter's special envoy, is here on a brief official visit. This visit, the Madrid newspaper DIARIO-16 notes, is continuing "the U.S. administration's pressuring policy aimed at seeking Spain's entry to NATO." In this connection the newspaper recalls Carter's recent directive by which the U.S. President instructed his special emissary to tell the Spanish Government that Spain's consent to providing military bases for U.S. troops would greatly promote Spain's security as well as the United States and the entire West.

In Madrid Byrd met with Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez and Manuel Guiterrez Mellado, his deputy for defense affairs. According to press reports, he told them of Washington's view of "the importance of defense cooperation between the two countries."

Some 3 days before the start of Byrd's visit the U.S. State Department announced the sale to Spain of a new consignment of U.S. weapons--this time totaling over $11 million in value.

EEC SOLUTIONS NOTHING BUT FRESH ILLUSIONS FOR PUBLIC

LD061418Y Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

["New Illusions for 'Little Europe'"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 6 TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Stoklitskiy writes:

A session of the heads of state and government of the European Economic Community (EEC), called upon to shape the community's economic strategy, will open today in Bremen (FRG). Many West European newspapers do not conceal already now their pessimism regarding its outcome. The British DAILY TELEGRAM says that there is little hope that the EEC summit meeting will yield concrete results. The West German DIE WELT, in turn, points out that nobody can expect tangible results from the Bremen meeting.

What is the matter? What is the explanation for such a pessimistic attitude of the "inner Nine" leaders to the Bremen meeting, which is regarded by many in the Common Market as a kind of dress rehearsal for the summit economic meeting of seven leading West European powers, scheduled for mid-July.

The reasons are numerous and the main one of them, probably, is the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the West European economy. Indeed, the rates of the European Economic Community's economic growth remain unstable. According to the most optimistic forecasts, they will reach 3-3.5 percent by the end of the current year. And this, in turn, puts up serious obstacles to the solution of the problem of unemployment. Today there are about six million unemployed in "little Europe". As believed by the London FINANCIAL TIMES, which refers to the "economic models" prognosis, recently published in the British capital, their number continues to grow. The countries of the "inner Nine", are, as before, suffering from the inflation virus. The average annual growth of prices in several of them remains at the level of a two-digit figure.

But, strange though it may seem, these are not the problems that will be discussed primarily at the Bremen summit meeting. Judging by the results of numerous preparatory meetings of experts, finance ministers and ministers of foreign affairs of the Community, the leaders of the Common Market found it better to "alter the priorities" in the prevailing situation and to get down to the solution of monetary problems.

They figure that to combat the Common Market's rivals and, at the same time, to consolidate "little Europe", the EEC needs a strong West European monetary union. This is why a plan was advanced to create such a union, or, to be more exact, to re-establish it on the basis of the West European monetary "snake".

A flexible and strong monetary "boa", as the plan was dubbed in the Common Market , will be able, in the opinion of EEC leaders, to extricate the community from the vicious circle of low rates of growth, inflation and unemployment.

It goes without saying, however, that the crisis of the West European currencies is only a manifestation of deeper problems: instability and unevenness of the general economic development of the EEC. Observers note in this connection that reanimation of the "monetary snake", along with relegation to the background of the problems of inflation, unemployment and low rates of growth, is nothing but a regular attempt to console the West Europeans by fresh illusions.

PCF STATEMENT REFLECTS OPPOSITION TO EEC ENLARGEMENT

LD061112Y Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Paris, July 6, TASS--The French Communist Party is resolutely opposing a widening of the Common Market through admission to it of Spain, Greece and Portugal, says the statement by the Politbureau of the French Communist Party published in the newspaper L'HUMANITE today.

Such a broadening of the EEC, it says, would be a heavy blow to the French peasantry, particularly of the southern areas, would cause a sharp toughening of competition, inflict damage to many sectors of industry and endanger employment, wages and social rights of the working people.

In this connection, the Politbureau of the French Communist Party demands that a special parliamentary commission be set up for a serious and objective study of the consequences for France by Spain's, Greece's and Portugal's joining of the Common Market.

The statement urges all organizations and members of the French Communist Party to step up the struggle against a widening of the EEC and the policy running counter to the interests of the working people and the nation.

FRENCH AIR FORCE GENERAL RECEIVES SOVIET AWARDS

LD051620Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1045 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Paris, 5 July--Presentation of the Order of Friendship Between Peoples to French Air Force General M. Valin has taken place in a solemn atmosphere here.

He has been given the award for work in strengthening friendly ties between the peoples of France and the Soviet Union and in connection with his 80th birthday.

M. Valin's services in forming the "Normandy-Nemen" air regiment, in strengthening fighting solidarity between the USSR and France in the years of the joint struggle against fascist Germany, and his devotion to the ideas of detente and strengthening of peace are well known.

Accepting the order, Gen M. Valin expressed gratitude to the Soviet people and government and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally, for the high award.

PATOLICHEV ASSESSES USSR-AUSTRIAN TRADE DEVELOPMENTS

DW070845Y Moscow in German to Austria 1939 GMT 6 Jul 78 DW

[Report on USSR Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev interview given to OST-WEST journal]

[Text] Esteemed listeners, Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev highly assessed Soviet-Austrian trade relations in an interview given to OST-WEST journal. In the interview he stressed the great significance of the activity of the proportionate Soviet-Austrian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

In the 10 years of its existence, the minister declared, the commission turned out to be an effective instrument with regard to expanding and permanently perfecting Soviet-Austrian trade and economic cooperation. Soviet-Austrian goods exchange increased from R133 million in 1968 to more than R600 million in 1977. That is a 4.5-fold increase.

Austria satisfies a considerable part of its need for various raw materials and energies through USSR imports. In the past 10 years Austria imported from the USSR about 12 million tons of oil and oil products, 16 billion cubic meters of natural gas, 5 million tons of iron ore, 8 million tons of hard and anthracite coal, as well as other energy carriers and raw materials that are significant for its industry.

Mixed Austrian-Soviet enterprises carry out successful activities. 10 Austrian firms concluded scientific-technical cooperation agreements with the USSR in the fields of steel and chemical industries as well as in the machine building industry. Both sides are presently about to explore possiblities for the conclusion of long-term large projects, with some of them to be concluded on a compensation basis. These tested trade forms have particularly far-reaching perspectives. Welding equipment, electric apparatuses, and aggregates (?for plants) are being produced in joint Soviet-Austrian production.

Nikolay Patrolichev stressed in conclusion that you can say in this connection that Soviet-Austrian trade and economic relations are successful. They are developing much more intensively than relations with some other Western countries, the minister stressed.

BELGIAN DEFENSE MINISTER 'DISGRACED' IN PARLIAMENT

LD061333Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Yasnev report: "Why the Minister Kept Quiet"]

[Text] Brussels, 2 July--A keen discussion has taken place in the Belgian Parliament House of Representatives around the military budget, which provides for enormous appropriations for the acquisition of 20 billion francs' worth of armored transport vehicles, missiles and aircraft for the Belgian Army.

Communist member of Parliament Levaux, who spoke in the debate, sharply criticized Belgium's participation in the arms race under NATO pressure and exposed the propaganda ruses by which Defense Minister Vanden Boeynants was trying to conceal this policy.

The Communist deputy branded the anti-Soviet propaganda which is being conducted in the Belgian Army as deliberately dramatizing the situation. Marcel Levaux read out the following assertion from Vanden Boeynants's speech to reserve officers: "In an attempt to explain the excessive development of their military potential, the Russians state that they need these expenses to insure economic activity and full employment."

Looking steadily at the minister, in the hushed hall Marcel Levaux said:

"I insist on the presentation of the text of just one speech by Soviet or other socialist country where this viewpoint is expressed."

Vanden Boeynants kept quiet. He had nothing to say in reply.

It was 2 years ago, delivering his latest anticommunist statement in Parliament, that Vanden Boeynants stated that he had communist leaflets "proving that the communists have no authority to speak on problems of national defense."

At the time Marcel Levaux demanded that these leaflets be produced. The minister replied that he had unfortunately forgotten to bring them with him but that he would unfailingly bring photocopies. Marcel Levaux has now reminded the minister in Parliament that for over 2 years he has been waiting for photocopies of these nonexistent leaflets. Vanden Boeynants again kept silent.

The Belgian defense minister has already been trapped on several occasions when he has juggled facts with a view to "justifying" the arms race urged on by NATO. But now, as a result of Marcel Levaux's speech he has been openly disgraced before Parliament.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES ICELANDIC LEADER ON NATIONAL DAY

LD291734Y Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 29, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has sent the President of Iceland Kristjan Eldjarn a telegram conveying sincere congratulations and wishes of well-being and progress to the Icelandic people on the occasion of Republic Day, their national holiday.

In his reply telegram the president of Iceland expressed appreciation for the congratulations and good wishes.

DANISH AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KUZNETSOV

LD300949Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] On 27 June Poul Daniel Steenberger, Danish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, presented his credentials to V. V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin.

After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches between V. V. Kuzentsov and P. D. Steenberger a conversation took place in which I. N. Zemskov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, participated.

MATERIAL RELATING TO DEVELOPMENTS IN LEBANON

Demand by Sham'un

LD061300Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Our correspondent Leonid Rassadin reports from Beirut:

Tension continues to remain high in the eastern suburbs of the Lebanese capital. According to local observers, the position as a whole has now been made worse by clearly provocative outbursts by Lebanese rightwing Christian leaders.

For instance Sham'un, chairman of the National Liberal Party--who is at the same time leader of the so-called conservative front, which has created a very tense situation--has demanded withdrawal from the Lebanon of the inter-Arab forces. His demand was immediately categorically rejected by Salim al-Huss, the prime minister. The inter-Arab forces, he stressed, have played a decisive part in stopping internecine strife in the country, and at the present time everyone knows that the Lebanon still needs such assistance from the fraternal Arab states, primarily Syria.

Israel, the Beirut paper AS-SAFIR reminds us, has also repeatedly demanded the withdrawal of the inter-Arab forces from the Lebanon, in particular the Syrian formations, under the pretext of allegedly defending the sovereignty of the Lebanon. Thus, says AS-SAFIR, here we have the same old plot by the enemies of the Lebanon, division of the country.

Israeli Puppets' Intentions

LD070852Y Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, July 6 TASS--The situation in Beirut has again drastically aggravated as a result of the fierce clashes that began yesterday evening and continued throughout the night.

Armed formations of right-wing Christians attacked the positions held by the inter-Arab force in the eastern sector of the city. Fighting was particularly fierce in the Ayn al-Rummanah, Asrafiah, Bodaro and other parts of the capital. 1,260 shells and mines exploded there within a period of several hours. For the first time in the six days of fighting incendiary shells were used last night. As a result, dozens of buildings were on fire. In the course of the artillery and mortar exchange many houses were damaged and there are casualties among the population.

According to preliminary data, about 200 people have died in the clashes and more than 500 have been wounded. Yesterday alone more than 30 people were killed while last night about 50 people were killed or wounded. The detachments of conservative forces are being reinforced and receiving new supplies of arms and ammunition. 500 soldiers from the so-called "liberation army of the south," known for its undisguised collaboration with the Israeli aggressors, have arrived in Port Juniah. They were immediately sent to Beirut to beef up the positions held by right-wing units.

The right-wing Christians are obviously coordinating their actions with the Israeli military. This morning seven Israeli jet fighters screamed low over Beirut, causing panic among the townspeople.

Local observers link the new (?flare up) of violence in the Lebanese capital with the intention of the right-wing Christian forces to achieve a partitioning of the country and to create in the south a pro-Israeli state.

This policy of the conservatives is resolutely condemned by the progressive Lebanese public which regards the demand by the chairman of the National Liberation Party Sham'un to internationalize the Lebanese problem as an appeal for foreign interference. In a statement circulated here, the central Political Council of the national patriotic forces demanded a termination of subversive activities and stressed the need for the inter-Arab peace-keeping force to continue to fulfil its mission in Lebanon. The bloody clashes in Beirut, the statement says, are the doing of Israeli puppets from reactionary Lebanese circles. We are against the partitioning of Lebanon and resolutely come out for the preservation of the unity of our state, said the chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party V. Junblatt.

U.S. A PARTICIPANT RATHER THAN MEDIATOR IN MIDEAST TALKS

LD070904Y Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 7 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 7 TASS--Diplomatic activity aimed at restarting the stalled Israeli-Egyptian talk has again intensified in recent days, the newspaper PRAVDA writes today. The press of many countries views from this angle also the recent Middle East tour by U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale.

Some observers note a number of new aspects to it. Washington is as a matter of fact turning from a mediator at the talks into actually their active participant. Behind this seemingly formal change of role is considerable political calculation.

One of the causes why Cairo continues clinging to contacts with Israel is that the Egyptians are instigated to it by Washington. The very participation in the talk gears Cairo to pro-American, pro-Western policy, which serves the interests of a certain part of Egypt's ruling forces. All this accords with the so-called new line of the United States in the Middle East. Its essence is in preserving "special relations" with Israel, conducting the Middle East policy in cooperation with the conservative Arab regimes and trying to find "partners" among their bourgeois and feudal elite. This line is also prompted by the tremendous interest of the United States in the Middle East oil (more than 100 million tons of oil were exported last year from Saudi Arabia alone), as well as political and military considerations. It was displayed in the course of Walter Mondale's visit to Israel and Egypt.

Journalists have also noticed, PRAVDA goes on to say, that difference in the formulations used by the U.S. vice president towards Israel and the Arabs. As could be expected, preference is again given to Israel, while Cairo will have to make concessions.

PRAVDA writes: "The course of political struggle in the Middle East and around it has confirmed the justice of the Soviet stand, according to which the Middle East question can neither be divided, nor resolved by parts through some separate deals. It must be resolved in complex, with the participation of all the parties concerned, including representatives of the Palestinian people. Only this attitude can guarantee security, peace and worthy life to all peoples and states in that explosive area".

MORE REPORTS ON EGYPT'S PLAN FOR MIDEAST SETTLEMENT

Split in Egyptian Army

LD062238Y Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow July 6 TASS--Egypt has published its so-called "new" plan for a Middle East settlement. On the whole it reiterates the provisions, which were earlier put forward by Cairo with the aim of achieving a propaganda effect and to camouflage President as-Sadat's capitulatory course. But it also has some new aspects to it. As the French newspaper MATIN notes, "thanks to the good efforts of the USA withdrawn from the Egyptian plan are all the formulations that could cause Israel's dissatisfaction." The plan fully disregards the necessity of a just settlement of the Palestinian issue, and removes from all talks the Palestine Liberation Organization--the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. President as-Sadat, the French newspaper LES ECHOS writes, has really very tangibly changed his attitude to the Palestinian problem--he fully excludes at present the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

In his striving for a separate deal with Israel on Sinai As-Sadat agrees to ever-new concessions. The time is against him. The French newspaper LE FIGARO reports that dissatisfaction and disappointment over the lack of results from the "peace initiative" is mounting in Egypt. A split is observed in the army and in Egyptian society itself. A real threat is taking shape to the present regime. At the same time, [the] economy is falling to pieces, the state machinery keeps misfiring.

As-Sadat's policy of concessions and compromises is bringing Egypt increasingly into a political impasse, while the stand of the Israeli leaders is becoming ever more intransigent. Feeling behind its back all-round support from the USA, Tel Aviv continues toughening its stand. As the British newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH reports, immediately after the publication in Cairo of new Egyptian proposals, Israel ostentatiously declared its intention to increase the number of Israeli militarized settlements in the occupied territories. Trying to find a way out of the labyrinth of the impasses, into which his policy of compromises and concessions to the Israeli aggressor has taken him, the Egyptian president is forced to manoeuvre putting forward in vain ever new settlement "plans".

A real Middle East settlement, as is well known, can be ensured only through a strict implementation by Israel of Resolution 242 of the U.N. Security Council providing for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, recognition of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of each state in that area. Such a settlement is impossible without the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine to the creation of its independent state.

No Mention of PLO

LD062148Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Talks are underway about the date for the London meeting of the Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers under the auspices of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Washington has succeeded in persuading President as-Sadat, promising him that efforts will be made in London to conciliate the Egyptian and Israeli Middle East plans. The Egyptian plan has been submitted to Washington and Tel Aviv, and the Egyptian press rushed to propagate it. But let us ask: What are its main provisions?

Observers say first of all that Cairo has gone too far to meet the extremist demands of the Israeli aggressor. For example, the plan contains nothing at all about the PLO, although, the PLO has been recognized by the Rabat summit conference as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Cairo is not asking for guarantees of the right of the Palestinian people to set up their own independent state; instead the Egyptian leader proposes a 5-year transitional period during which the Western Bank would be given to Jordan and the Gaza Strip to Egypt, and after 5 years discussions would be held on withdrawing Israeli forces from these areas. Only after that would the question of establishing some sort of Palestinian entity be considered; however, such an entity would have to be within the framework of a federation with Jordan and perhaps Egypt as well. Thus it can be seen that Egypt's concessions have gone beyond all limits, but even so they do not seem to satisfy Tel Aviv, which wants even more concessions. Tel Aviv considers the West Bank and the Gaza Strip two liberated areas, that is, Israeli territory, and thus, as Israeli Prime Minister Begin says, the matter ends there. If Israel [as heard] adopts this into its own peace plan then, as the Israelis say, it will force the Begin government to refrain from attending the London foreign ministers' meeting.

UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has stated in Geneva that it is not likely the London conference will have any positive results. Waldheim reiterated his support for talks in which all parties to the conflict participate in one form or another. Such talks could be held provisionally under UN supervision and later be transferred to Geneva for discussion within the international framework set up specifically to insure a just, comprehensive solution for the Middle East problem.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENTS IN YEMENI SITUATION

Brezhnev Congratulates PDRY Chairman

LD061342Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1254 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Leonid Brezhnev has congratulated 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the United Political Organization, the National Front [UPONF], chairman of the Presidential Council and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, in connection with his appointment to the post of chairman of the PDRY Presidential Council.

"I am taking this opportunity to wish the friendly people of Democratic Yemen--which under the leadership of its revolutionary vanguard, UPONF, is giving a worthy rebuff to attempts by the imperialist forces and reaction to turn them away from the chosen path--further successes in strengthening their national independence and in carrying through progressive socioeconomic reforms. In this matter the Soviet people have given and will continue to give aid and support to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen," the telegram says in particular.

PDRY Note, Leaders' Remarks

LD062138Y Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Aden, July 6, TASS--The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has sent a note to the Arab League.

It draws attention to the concentration of north Yemen's troops along the border with the PDRY. The Government of Democratic Yemen called on the league to intervene in order to avoid a further aggravation of the situation that is being whipped up by Saudi Arabia, which, together with other reactionary regimes, is preparing an armed attack against the PDRY.

Addressing a mass meeting here, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the United Political Organization National Front, Chairman of the Presidential Council and Prime Minister of the PDRY 'Ali Nasir Muhammad stressed the principled position of the National Front in relations with north Yemen. This position provides for the solution of outstanding issues by way of talks and renunciation of the use of force or the threat of force. He said it was important not to give in to provocations intended to collide the north and the south in a fratricidal war.

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen strove and will strive for peace and unity with north Yemen by way of dialogue and mutual understanding and not by means of terroristic and subversive actions, the PDRY Defence Minister Ahmed Nasir 'Antar said in an interview to the Lebanese newspaper AN-NIDA'. Those who think that Democratic Yemen will find itself in isolation in the event of an attack on us are deeply wrong, he said. Should this happen, we will ask our friends for help.

These days the people of the PDRY is demonstrating unity and cohesion with the leadership of the republic. Messages sent to the government from public organizations stress the readiness of the people of Democratic Yemen to resolutely repulse foreign interference into the affairs of the peaceloving country. The plots by imperialism and reaction are doomed to failure, says a joint statement published today by a number of PDRY public organizations.

## Additional 'Antar Remarks

LD062146Y Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, July 6, TASS--The latest events in north and south Yemen show that the reactionary forces have decided to violently liquidate the south Yemeni revolution, the Lebanese newspaper AN-NIDA' was told in an interview by the PDRY Defence Minister Ali 'Antar. The assassination of the president of the Yemeni Arab Republic and the attempted coup in the [words indistinct] element of the reactionary plans, whose fulfillment was started already several months ago when troops of the Yemen Arab Republic and Saudi Arabia were concentrated near the PDRY's borders, he said.

The minister noted that the former Chairman of the PDRY's Presidential Council Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali had acted in collusion with Saudi reaction. This is evidenced by his manoeuvres and ties with the Saudis in the course of the past year. On committing a crime in north Yemen he hoped that a war would erupt between the two countries and give him a free hand to accomplish a reactionary coup.

We resolutely cut short these provocative activities, Ali 'Antar said, wishing to show that we strive not for war but for peace. We regret that our northern neighbour and the Arab reaction have launched a hostile campaign against us.

The defence minister stressed that the PDRY strove and continues to strive for the attainment of unity with the Yemen Arab Republic by way of dialogue and mutual understanding and not by way of subversive actions.

Touching on the question of Soviet presence in the PDRY, the minister emphatically rejected the rumours about the existence of Soviet military bases in the PDRY. Touching on the decision of some Arab states to discontinue aid to the PDRY in various fields, Ali 'Antar said that the republic does not need aid if it is made dependent on unacceptable conditions.

## Imperialist Calculations

LD061518Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Once again dark clouds are beginning to gather in the sky of the south of the Arabian Peninsula. Goodneighborly relations between the two Yemeni states have begun to give way to tension. The Jordanian AR-RA'I reports that Saudi Arabia and a number of other gulf states have drawn up military plans against the PDRY. Various reports filling the pages of the Arab press speak of forming a so-called "liberation army" composed of mercenaries. This new campaign against the PDRY is being waged under cover of resolutions recently adopted during the meeting of a number of the Arab countries within the framework of the Arab League under Saudi and Egyptian pressure. These resolutions concerning a political and economic boycott of the PDRY are nothing but a harsh attempt to pressure the PDRY and to interfere in its internal affairs.

In order to justify such interference, totally false accusations were made about an alleged communist plot in the south of the Arabian Peninsula. The nature of these accusations was made clear by Saudi Petroleum Minister Shaykh al-Yamani, who claimed that the PDRY, as a result of the presence of Soviet specialists, is no longer an independent state. At this point we note parenthetically that Al-Yamani is not bothered that the specialists, advisers and experts in Saudi Arabia number tens of thousands and that they in practice fully control all the apparatus of the government, the state security service and the army.

It is becoming clearer that the main fomentor of the actions against the PDRY is U.S. imperialism. The forces hatching the plot against the two Yemeni states are U.S. satellites. This is how the Lebanese ASH-SHA'B described those taking part in the hostile crusade against the PDRY. Imperialist quarters, worried about their oil interests in the Arabian Peninsula and in the gulf region, are prepared to sow seeds of dissension among Arabs here also, as in Lebanon, the western Sahara and other areas of the Arab world. Imperialism and Zionism, by creating hot beds of tension, also are seeking to divert the attention of the Arab peoples from regaining occupied Arab territories and the usurped rights of the Palestinian Arab people. The imperialist forces, by making the PDRY an adversary of the YAR and by doing all they can to heighten distrust and disputes between them, are trying to create conditions in the south of the Arabian Peninsula which will allow them to tighten their grip on this region and to continue to exploit the peoples, the oil and other resources of the region.

It is obvious that these imperialist calculations can only be dealt a blow by superior vigilance and the steadfastness of the Arab peoples. It is on the ability of these peoples to expose any vile imperialist reactionary intrigue that not only relations between these fraternal countries but to a large extent the destiny of the first two republican regimes in the Arabian Peninsula depend. Is it not clear to everyone that the cause of the campaign hostile to the PDRY was its choice of a progressive path of development. The PDRY, bent on carrying out fundamental socioeconomic reforms in the interest of the widest groups of the people, did not and does not threaten anyone.

As for the threats, the PDRY, a sovereign state, is not alone. The progressive forces will not leave it alone to face the danger. The socialist countries and all true friends of the Yemeni people, who hear with anxiety reports from the south of the Arabian Peninsula, express hope that the leaders of the two Yemeni states are capable of wisdom and vision and will not allow fabrication of new disputes among Arabs. The Soviet Union, which has good relations with the PDRY and the YAR, naturally is working to provide a good atmosphere between these two Yemeni states. The Soviet Union is certain that the unity of destiny and the interests of the Yemeni people demand establishment of the best cooperative relations between them. This cooperation is bound to help successfully solve the tasks facing the Yemeni people, whether in the PDRY or in the YAR.

## Solidarity Committee Statement

LD062208Y Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 6, TASS--"A new seat of tension is appearing lately in the south of the Arabian Peninsula as a result of intrigues by forces of imperialist reaction, it is said in a statement of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, that was circulated here. The events in that area leave no doubt that the local reactionary circles, headed by Saudi Arabia and encouraged by international imperialism, have unleashed a hostile campaign against the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, a country that has selected a democratic progressive road of development.

A broad campaign has been launched to discredit Democratic Yemen, the revolutionary gains of its peaceful and industrious people. The enemies of the PDRY were particularly infuriated by the failure of the attempted counter-revolutionary coup in the country. Now the reaction intends to direct the development of events into the channel of military escalation. It is resorting to blackmail and threats of force. In conditions when political and military tension around the PDRY is being whipped up, the people and leadership of Democratic Yemen are displaying restraint and a high sense of vigilance, confirming their sincere striving to live in peace and good-neighbourhood with all countries of the region and taking vigorous measures to overcome the crisis and to normalise the situation. The groundless attacks against Democratic Yemen will not delude the Arab and international public opinion. The courageous and long struggle by the people of the PDRY against colonialism, for freedom, independence and progress of the motherland, its contribution to the all-Arab struggle against imperialism, Zionism and Israeli aggression won Democratic Yemen a high prestige and the sincere respect of all those who treasure the ideals of freedom and peace.

Soviet people strongly condemn the subversive actions and plots against Democratic Yemen, the threats by imperialist and reactionary circles against this sovereign republic, the attempts to provoke a fratricidal conflict in the south of the Arabian Peninsula, to create yet another dangerous seat of international tension. The circles which today are whipping up tension around Democratic Yemen and organizing armed provocations should remember that siding with the people of the PDRY are powerful anti-imperialist forces of our time, forces of peace and progress."

U.S. IGNORES DEVELOPMENT OF TURKISH-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD052332Y Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Lidiya Suyetina commentary]

[Text] Although a week has passed since the conclusion of the visit to the Soviet Union by Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, the Soviet-Turkish talks and the agreements reached in the course of the talks continue to this day to be at the center of attention. This is because these talks and agreements are of very great importance both for our countries and for world peace.

Dear listeners, you are no doubt aware that on his return home the Honorable Bulent Ecevit spoke very highly of the value of the results of the Moscow talks and stated that he had returned from the Soviet Union with the belief that Soviet leaders nurture good will and trust toward Turkey.

In an interview with the weekly YANKI, Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun stated that Turkey's relations with the Soviet Union are based on friendly cooperation and goodneighborliness and that Turkey's purpose is to make the Turkish-Soviet border one of friendship and peace.

Our country's purposes are the same; Aleksey Kosygin, head of the Soviet Government, made this clear during the Soviet-Turkish talks. And these purposes were spelled out in the political document signed by the two sides. A number of political party leaders, trade unions, press organs, and very many public organizations in Turkey declared their support for the results of the Moscow talks.

It looked as if everything was clear: The two countries came to an agreement on the further expansion of goodneighborliness and friendly cooperation although they have different socioeconomic systems and belong to different military-political groups. And they declared that the development of their bilateral relations are helpful to the cause of world peace and cannot harm any third country.

Just at that time a meeting of the U.S. Armed Forces Committee was held. Three highly placed officials addressed this meeting on questions of U.S.-Turkish relations--Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, and Supreme Commander of NATO Allied Forces in Europe General Alexander Haig. Reading what these three said to the committee, one could get the impression that they were neither aware of the Soviet-Turkish agreements nor of the views in Turkey on these agreements.

The Washington leadership prefers to continue turning a blind eye to the fact that goodneighborly relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union are developing successfully. As a result, trite fabrications full of lies are being reiterated once again in the U.S. capital, and the so-called Soviet threat is being dragged out again with the claim that the United States and NATO are compelled to send arms to Turkey to counter this so-called threat.

It is absolutely clear, dear listeners, that such statements are of a provocative nature--particularly at a time when Turkish leaders put a high value on the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy toward Turkey--and prove the reluctance of the United States to take into account the desires of nations, including the Turkish nation, to strengthen peace and develop friendly cooperation.

The aim of these (?so-called) statements is to tie Turkey more closely to NATO and to restrict Turkey's choices of following a policy that conforms to the national interests of the country. So, the United States wants to keep sending Turkey U.S. arms to benefit U.S. monopolies at very great cost to Turkey and, on the other hand, to preserve on Turkish territory a NATO bridgehead to spy on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. General Haig, in his statement to the Congressional Armed Forces Committee, spelled this out with typical soldier's bluntness, speaking of Turkey's unequaled proximity to the important strategic centers of the Soviet Union. Our countries are, in actual fact, very close to each other geographically--they are next-door neighbors. But the Soviet Union and Turkey are determined to utilize this proximity for the further development of economic and cultural cooperation, trade, energy affairs, and so forth, in the interests of both countries, as envisaged by the Soviet-Turkish agreements signed in Moscow.

TASS: TURKISH OFFICIAL URGES STRONGER TIES WITH USSR

LD052158Y Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 5 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Istanbul, July 5, TASS--"We were greatly impressed by our visit to the Soviet Union", said Bedir Aydemir, head of the first delegation of the Turkish Society of Peace Champions, which recently returned from the USSR. "We were convinced", he said to TASS correspondent Vladimir Minkin, "that the Soviet people has achieved tremendous successes in such a brief historical period. From talk with representatives of the Soviet Peace Committee, religious figures of your country and ordinary Soviet people we learned a lot of interesting and useful things for further activisation of our work in Turkey for the benefit of peace in the whole world. Members of our delegation fully realised that Soviet people do not want war. They want to live in peace and friendship with other nations."

"The vivid evidence of this is the recent visit to the Soviet Union by the Turkish prime minister, Bulent Ecevit, his cordial talks with leaders of the Soviet state, the signing of the political document and other agreements which will serve to promote Turkish-Soviet relations. We, Turkish peace champions, will also exert all efforts to strengthen relations of friendship with the Soviet people and facilitate strengthening of peace in the entire world", concluded Bedir Aydemir.

ELECTIONS A MANEUVER TO FIND NEOCOLONIAL SOLUTION FOR NAMIBIA

LD061227Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Valeriy Volkov dispatch: "Racists' Maneuvers"]

[Text] Luanda--In Namibia the South African occupation authorities have started registering voters who are to participate in the so-called "general elections" for the constituent assembly. Pretoria's military administration has published a special decree on compulsory participation in the elections. Jail awaits Namibians who avoid participating--such is the racists' "democratic" technique. This is also evident from the fact that some activists of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO)--the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people recognized by the United Nations and the OAU--have already been arrested.

Vorster's clique is making another manuever with the aim of a neocolonial solution of the Namibian problem. Pretoria is hoping that the elections under the muzzles of South Africa soldiers' guns will make it possible to transform Namibia into a puppet state.

The continent's progressive press is noting that the new trick of the Pretoria regime which is illegally occupying Namibia is nothing but an attempt to implement Vorster's secret plan which mimics the racist "internal settlement" in Rhodesia. As was to be expected, the scheme of the South African authorities has received support from the Western states.

It is understandable that Namibian patriots are giving the most resolute rebuff to these plans. SWAPO's views regarding the peaceful settlement of the Namibia problem has long been well known: This can be reached only on condition that the Republic of South Africa's Armed Forces are withdrawn, all political prisoners released and the elections monitored by the United Nations.

This viewpoint finds broad support. Describing the racists' actions as illegal, the UN council for Namibia urged world public opinion to contribute by every possible means to fulfilling the decisions of the recent UN General Assembly special session on Namibia. The participants in the OAU Liberation Committee session held recently in Dar es Salaam resolutely supported the just struggle being waged under the leadership of SWAPO and advocated the achievement of genuine independence by Namibia.

The intrigues of the racists, their accomplices and patrons cannot mislead the peoples of the African Continent. A way out can be found only by transferring power to the genuine representative of Namibia's people in the form of SWAPO.

FRG MISSILE FIRM'S OPERATION IN ZAIRE CRITICIZED

LD070925Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Bonn, 30 June TASS--If needed, the missiles that the West German Otrag firm will soon produce "can be used for military purposes," L. Kaiser, general director of the firm, declared at a press conference in Munich.

L. Kaiser pointed out that a vast area of 100,000 square kilometers of Shaba province in Zaire will continue to be the chief test base for missiles being created by Otrag.

It appears from L. Kaiser's statements that Otrag is interfering forcefully in Zaire's internal affairs. He confirmed, in particular, that during recent events in Shaba Otrag's air service, which consists of two transport and five passenger aircraft, participated in the "transfer of materials" to Zaire.

He said Otrag has 1,150 shareholders, and they, to judge from press reports, are secretly subsidizing the recruitment of mercenaries for Zaire.

The influential West German newspaper SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG points out, concerning the growing activeness of Otrag, that the missiles it is creating "can be used to deliver conventional or nuclear warheads." As the newspaper emphasizes, this fact and also "the actions of West German missile builders in Shaba--a crisis region of world politics, where Otrag possesses absolute power that reminds one of the colonial treaties given European merchants in the last century"--are seriously alarming Zaire's African neighbors.

A DPA correspondent reports that during his recent trip to Nigeria and Zambia Chancellor H. Schmidt "had to answer insistent questions from worried Africans about Otrag's activities."

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG recalls that some time ago a report appeared in the U.S. press that the CIA and the West German intelligence service are cooperating in implementing Otrag projects. The author of the report referred here to "very high and reliable circles in Washington," which had admitted that the United States had thereby "undertaken illegal actions in Africa."

These actions by Otrag in Zaire alarm not only African states but also Bonn's Western allies, SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG emphasizes.

ETHIOPIA'S PMAC CONGRESS FAVORS CREATING VANGUARD PARTY

LD051221Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, 1 July, TASS--The Fourth Congress of Ethiopia's Provisional Military Administrative Council has taken place here. It examined questions concerning the internal situation and also a number of international problems. As the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY reports, the congress--the supreme organ of the Provisional Military Administrative Council--came out in support of efforts aimed at creating a vanguard party of the proletariat in the country.

The congress also pointed to the need to further increase industrial production, stressing that the struggle on the economic front must be pursued simultaneously with the class struggle against the internal and foreign enemies of the Ethiopian revolution.

The congress resolutely condemned maneuvering by NATO countries to knock together so-called "pan-African forces" aimed at undermining the unity of the African peoples and at fueling fratricidal wars on the continent.

BROAD RESPONSE PROVOKED BY INDIAN MINISTERS' RESIGNATION

LD061407Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 78 p 4 LD

Correspondent O. Kitsenko report: "New Resignations"]

[Text] Delhi, 2 July--Following the dismissal of Charan Singh and Raj Narain from ministerial posts, four ministers of state belonging to the former B aratiya Lok Dal [BLD] Party--now a part of the Janata Party--have left the central government as a sign of solidarity with them.

Charan Singh, leader of this rightwing group, stated that he will stay in the ruling party and, within it, will "gather around himself and strengthen the positions of those elements which accept the ideology, aims and methods of his group." A is apparent from press reports, by no means all members of the former BLD support their leader

As for the other parts of the ruling party, their representatives approve the cabinet's decision to dismiss the two ministers from the government.

The events connected with the ministers' resignation have aroused a broad response in the country. The leadership of the majority of opposition parties welcomed the exclusion of the ministers from the government, seeing them as representatives of the most conservative political circles in Indian society.

NEW ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS EXPAND SOVIET-AFGHAN TIES

LD051055Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Vladilen Baykov report: "As Good Neighbors"]

[Text] Kabul--A number of agreements providing for the further consolidation of economic, trade and cultural relations have recently been concluded between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA].

In particular, a mining-and-enrichment and copper-smelting combine at the very rich copper deposits in (Aynak) and the second stage of an electric power station in Mazar-e-Sharif will be constructed, and geological exploration for oil, gas and other minerals will be expanded with Soviet assistance. The volume of reciprocal trade will be considerably increased.

Neighborly Soviet-Afghan relations are broad and multifaceted. Machine building, power engineering, agriculture, geological prospecting, road and housing construction--these are just a few of the sectors of the A ghan economy where Soviet people and Afghans are working together. During the years of cooperation about 120 diverse national economic projects have been or are being constructed on Afghan soil with Soviet aid.

Now, since the April revolution, relations between our countries are being expanded. They are developing dynamically in many spheres. The Afghan press assesses the contracts and agreements that have been signed as very important accords aimed at the development and consolidation of the state sector. They will lend powerful impetus to the overall boosting of the country's productive forces.

Firm ties of friendship have united the Soviet and Afghan peoples for almost 60 years now. V.I. Lenin stood at its source. The leaders of the DRA Revolutionary Government highly assess this friendship between our states. [paragraph continued]

"The friendship of our countries," Foreign Minister H. Amin stated, "is unrivaled. It is based on cooperation unconnected with political conditions, providing the best example of international relations between countries with different sociocconomic systems."

On the basis of this friendship and equal cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the Afghan people are acquiring the opportunity to develop and strengthen their motherland's economic potential and march confidently along the path of building a new life.

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER REVIEWS NONALINEMENT POLICY

LD042306Y Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1300 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Hafizollah Amin, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], said in an interview published in Kabul that nonalinement is Afghanistan's definite foreign policy that primarily coincides with the country's interests.

In response to a BBC correspondent's question on the DRA's relations with neighboring countries, he said friendly relations and cooperation with the Soviet Union have been developing successfully for 60 years now. The Afghan foreign minister pointed out that the Soviet Union was the first state to recognize the DRA and that it has been providing sincere assistance from the start. Our relations with the Soviet Union are based on full equal rights, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, respect for national sovereignty, mutual assistance and fraternal friendship.

He also mentioned the favourable and neighborly relations between Afghanistan and India.

Discussing relations with CENTO member countries and the regional cooperation for development, of which Iran, Turkey and Pakistan are members, Hafizollah Amin said Afghanistan tries to maintain friendly relations with all countries regardless of their political systems. He added: We in general disagree with pacts which directly or indirectly pursue military objectives in our region.

## USSR THAI EMBASSY NOTE SUPPORTS ASEAN PEACE ZONE

BK070918Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0832 GMT 7 Jul 78 BK

[Excerpt] Bangkok, July 7, (AFP)--The Soviet Union has given its support to the peace zone policy of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in a bulletin released by the Soviet Embassy here.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam have radically changed their attitude to ASEAN, a political and economic organisation grouping of Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and the Philippines. Yesterday's open hostility has now become active support.

In the embassy bulletin an authorized commentator signing himself N. Kudryavtsev wrote: "ASEAN has become a reality to be contended with", adding that if the association intended, as it says it does, to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in the region, this should be broadened to include other countries with different regimes such as Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. The writer paid tribute to Thai Prime Minister General Kriangsak Chamanan, a leading advocate of the peace zone. [passage indistinct] independence and neutrality in the region demanded [words indistinct].

Until the end of last year, Vietnam along with the Soviet Union and Laos referred to ASEAN as a disguised military organisation in the services of the United States. The Vietnamese have altered their assessment of the association and pointed out the similiarity between ASEAN's peace, freedom and neutrality zone and the zone of "genuine" independence and neutrality called for by Vietnam and referred to in the Soviet Embassy bulletin. Vietnamese Ambassador to Bangkok Hoang Bao Son reminded General Kriangsak of this yesterday when he called on him to deliver an official invitation to visit Hanoi.

## IMELDA MARCOS ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, MET BY DEMICHEV

LD061423Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jul 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--Imelda Marcos, Philippine minister of ecology and settlements, governor of Greater Manila and honorary chairman of the Philippines-USSR Friendship Society, arrived in Moscow 30 June at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Culture. She will attend the sixth international P.I. Tchaikovsky competition as a guest of honor.

The guest and those accompanying her were met at the airport by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Culture, N.P. Firyubin, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials. The welcoming party included L. Moreno-Salcedo, Philippine ambassador to the USSR. I. Marcos was received by P.N. Demichev.

### Talks With Kosygin

LD042034Y Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 4, TASS--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin received in the Kremlin today Imelda R. Marcos, minister of ecology and settlements of the Republic of the Philippines, Governor of Greater Manila, honorary chairman of the Philippines-USSR Friendship Society, who is currently on a visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Culture.

In the course of the meeting, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, were discussed questions of the development of cooperation between the USSR and the Philippines. Satisfaction was expressed with the recently broadened ties in the field of culture and arts, and great possibilities were noted for cooperation existing in other fields.

Both sides expressed confidence that a deepening of mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Philippines will contribute towards a general improvement of the international situation and strengthening of peace in the Asian Continent.

Meets Moscow Mayor

LD031736Y Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 3 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow, July 3, TASS--The mayor of Moscow, Vladimir Promyslov, today acquainted the governor of Greater Manila, Imelda Marcos, with plans of developing Moscow.

Imelda Marcos, who is the wife of the Philippine president, has arrived here on the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Culture.

During the conversation the wife of the president of the Philippines, who is vigorously carrying out plans of modernising Manila, asked in detail about the prospects of the economic development of the Soviet capital, about plans of housing and industrial construction and the work of public transport in Moscow. The governor of Greater Manila was interested in everything--from the organisation of the preschool education of children to the work of the standing commissions of the Moscow Soviet's Executive Committee.

Acquaintance with Moscow's experience will help us in solving the tasks of developing and modernizing Manila, Imelda Marcos said.

Cultural Cooperation Agreement

LD061534Y Moscow International Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] At the Moscow House of Friendship with the Peoples of Foreign Countries a plan has just been signed for cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of the Philippines for this year. For the Soviet Union it was signed by the chairman of the State Committee for publishing houses, the printing industry and book trade and the president of the USSR-Philippines Friendship Society, Boris Stukalin, and for the Philippines by the labor minister and president of the Philippines-USSR Friendship Society, Blas Ople. This plan provides for wide exchanges of delegations of scientists, cultural and art workers and for the holding by both friendship societies (?of) functions aimed at expanding and strengthening friendly links between the Soviet and Filipino peoples.

SRV NOTE CITES FORMER TIES TO PRC, PRESENT DIFFICULTIES

LD062145Y Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, July 6, TASS--Circulated here today was a note by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] to the PRC Government in connection with China's statement about the total discontinuation of economic and technical aid to Vietnam and on the recalling of the entire Chinese technical personnel.

The Chinese side set forth the contention that "Vietnam is conducting an anti-Chinese campaign" as the reason for the adoption of such a serious decision, the note says. This is totally untrue. China intends to pressure Vietnam and make it renounce its independent road and true international solidarity. Finding itself incapable of breaking Vietnam's will, the Chinese side is steadily intensifying its hostile anti-Vietnamese policy.

In relations between countries, the note says further, aid is always mutual, and precisely the Chinese leaders had repeatedly spoken out in this spirit. We emphasize again that the Vietnamese people will never forget the valuable support and aid given by the Chinese people to the cause of the Vietnamese revolution.

In the course of the lengthy struggle against imperialism, following a correct course, relying on its own strength and having the sympathy and support of brothers and friends in the whole world, the Vietnamese people stubbornly struggled and scored a glorious victory, the note says further. This time, too, the Vietnamese people will certainly overcome all difficulties and obstacles and will successfully attain the historic tasks of the new stage of the revolution. No force, no perfidious plans can break this firm resolve of the Vietnamese people.

Friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China, the note says in conclusion, is now being subjected to an extremely serious trial. It is obvious now that relations between the two countries have seriously worsened because of the erroneous actions of the Chinese leaders. The Chinese side must bear full responsibility for the obtaining situation. The people and Government of Vietnam sincerely hope that the Chinese side will renounce its anti-Vietnamese policy and discontinue actions that run counter to the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

SRV MINISTRY CLAIMS PRC PROTRACTION OF EMIGRANT TALKS

LD061731Y Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

["Peking's Obstructionist Stand"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, July 6, TASS--Instead of an answer to specific questions put by the Vietnamese side, says the announcement by the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] on the tenth meeting of a representative of the Foreign Ministry of the SRV with a representative of the PRC Embassy in the SRV, the Chinese side continues clinging tenaciously to its old stand and has again declared that PRC ships will arrive at the ports of Vietnam only for the so-called "Chinese emigrants subjected to persecution."

The Chinese side, the report notes, says that it will receive only "victim Chinese emigrants", of whom there is in reality none in Vietnam. It has failed up to now to give a reasonable answer to the question whether the ships of the PRC will receive persons of Chinese nationality wishing to leave for China.

As a matter of fact, says the announcement, China is trying to find a way of evading an answer to the questions set, while tens of thousands of persons of Chinese nationality who applied to go to China are in wait. All preparatory work has already been completed from the Vietnamese side. The Chinese side is thus deliberately protracting the talks on this issue.

NHAN DAN Editorial Cited

LD061113Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Insidious Designs"]

[Text] Hanoi, 3 July--Based on their strategic goals and mercenary plans aimed against the SRV, the Chinese authorities are resorting to fabrications about the supposedly "unfortunate Chinese emigrants" in Vietnam. But these unattractive designs have already been exposed to the public, the newspaper NHAN DAN writes today in an editorial. The words and actions of the Chinese side have long been characterized by deceit, effrontery and contradiction.

Employing the tactic of psychological warfare and using threats and intimidation, the PRC authorities, according to the article, have succeeded in insuring that many Chinese nationals have given up their peaceful lives and have left Vietnam to go to China. Vietnam is allegedly pursuing a policy of "attacks, terror and persecution." The PRC authorities have rejected proposals from the Vietnamese side to hold talks in order to settle the differences on the question of Chinese nationals and have continued their outrageous, slanderous statements. They have unilaterally decided to send boats to Vietnam to pick up Chinese emigrants supposedly "subjected to persecution by the Vietnam authorities."

We protest, the newspaper stresses, the scandalous actions of the PRC authorities in international relations. When the Vietnamese side permitted the Chinese boats to come to Vietnam to pick up Chinese nationals wishing to go to the PRC, the Chinese authorities resorted to a new trick and started to claim that Vietnam was "hindering" the departure of those people from the SRV. Thus, on the one hand Vietnam is supposedly driving out Chinese nationals, while on the other, it is not allowing them to leave. China is kicking up a fuss throughout the world with its unfounded claims that Vietnam is "creating difficulties for Chinese emigrants" and at the same time is deliberately delaying the Vietnamese-Chinese talks to discuss procedural questions.

The "unfortunate Chinese emigrants," judging from the position adopted by the PRC authorities, the newspaper explains, are representatives of the Chinese bourgeoisie who made a habit of speculative dealing, hoarding commodities and creating disturbances and who have been forced to switch to the production sphere. The designs of the Chinese side are obvious, NHAN DAN emphasizes. It is no coincidence that, in the course of eight meetings with a representative of the SRV Foreign Ministry Consular Section, a representative of the Chinese Embassy in the SRV avoided answering a number of questions posed by the Vietnamese side. The aims of the PRC authorities are unfair and aimed at dragging out a resolution of the issue. In fact the Chinese side is unwilling to take the Chinese nationals living in Vietnam and is attempting to use them purely as a political instrument to implement their unseemly designs.

LEONTYEV MARKS SECOND SRV UNIFICATION ANNIVERSARY

LD061243Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jul 78 p 3 LD
[Col A. Leontyev article: "Vietnam's Determination"]

[Excerpts] The united Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] was proclaimed in Hanoi 2 years ago--2 July 1976. [paragraph continues]

This was the glorious outcome of the 30-year liberation war of the Vietnamese people, whose courage and fortitude are admired by all progressive mankind.

Passing through most fearful torments and misfortunes, and having defeated a perfidious, strong and cruel enemy, the people experienced the boundless joy of victory and the joy of peaceful labor. The Fourth Vietnamese Communist Party Congress, held in December of the same year, adopted a historic program for the building of socialism on all Vietnamese soil.

Many important projects in the SRV are being constructed with the assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. The first 2 years have been marked by new achievements in the building of socialism in northern provinces. Fundamental socioeconomic transformations are also being implemented in southern Vietnam; the agrarian reform is being completed, and the peasants are uniting in mutual labor assistance groups for joint land cultivation. The nationalization of large-scale private industry and trade is taking place.

The international authority of Vietnam--the outpost of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia--is growing. The young republic pursues a policy of peace and friendship with all countries. It has done much to develop good relations with its neighbors. More than 100 states have established diplomatic relations with it. The SRV is a member of the United Nations.

There is no doubt that Vietnam's successes would be still greater but for the subversive activity of U.S. imperialism. Alleging, as U.S. Vice President W. Mondale did recently, that "Vietnam's intentions in this region remain unclear," the United States is once again stepping up military preparations in Southeast Asia. The Chinese leaders are acting with the imperialists. In the past they have not hesitated to declare assurances of friendship with Vietnam and have assured us that "China and Vietnam are as close as lips and teeth." Now they are openly pursuing a policy hostile to Vietnam. Peking is resorting to provocations, pressure and blackmail against the SRV and interfering flagrantly in its internal affairs. As the Hanoi newspaper NHAN DAN pointed out recently, Peking provoked the flight of persons of Chinese nationality from the SRV and mounted a loud propaganda campaign, slanderously accusing the SRV Government of persecuting persons of Chinese nationality. The Peking leadership has stopped aid to the SRV on almost all programs and has recalled its specialists, closed the Vietnamese consulates in the cities of Kun-ming , Nan-ning and Canton and increased tension on the Chinese-Vietnamese border. It is appropriate also to recall that between 1975 and the present, Vietnam has been subjected to attacks by Cambodian troops incited by Peking and equipped with Chinese weapons and combat materiel.

What accounts for the Peking leadership's hostile, treacherous actions against Socialist Vietnam? The Maoists regard the SRV as a serious obstacle in the way of realizing their great-power, hegemonist plans in Southeast Asia. With provocations and threats Mao's heirs are seeking to prevent Vietnam's successful reconstruction and development, to weaken the SRV, and to subordinate it to their policies. However, the freedom-loving and proud people of Vietnam reject the pretensions of the modern Chinese emperors. They are fully resolved to defend their freedom, which they won at the cost of tremendous sacrifices, and to build a peaceful, independent, unified and Socialist Vietnam. The Soviet people--Vietnam's loyal friends--proclaim their solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people and express the firm confidence that their hopes will be fulfilled and their righteous cause will triumph.

CUBAN CULTURE MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

FL051445Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1404 GMT 5 Jul 78 FL

[Text] PCC Politburo member and Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos today arrived in the Soviet Union's capital on a working visit. USSR Deputy Culture Minister Tamara Golubtsova welcomed the Cuban delegation headed by Armando Hart at Sheremetevo Airport.

CARTER COMMENTS ON L.A. TIES 'DO NOT COINCIDE' WITH FACTS

LD041205Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun p 5 LD

[Lev Kostanyan article: "Awkward Attempts"]

[Text] The routine session of the OAS General Assembly has taken place in Washington. On this occasion the foreign ministers of 25 Latin American countries and the United States took part in it.

At the session there was no shortage of speeches portraying the present position and prospects of the pan-American union in the most optimistic tones. U.S. President J. Carter spoke, for example, about "the beginning of a new era in inter-American understanding" and about "a new spirit of commitment and cooperation." Incidentally, the U.S. President also made similar speeches earlier, promising "to breathe new life" into the "good old principles" of the OAS--noninterference, mutual respect, partnership and multilateral cooperation. However, as before, words and deeds do not coincide here.

Here are just a few facts reflecting the real state of affairs. Last November the Carter administration raised the custom duties on sugar by 50 percent--which dealt a hard blow to Latin American producers, meaning no more and no less than 13 states! The all-round American aid to the antipopular regimes in Chile, Nicaragua, Paraguay and other countries are in sharp contrast to Washington's words about the need to defend human rights and human dignity. It is appropriate to note in this context that the last OAS Assembly session discussed a report which expressed concern for the fate of 400 Chilean patriots seized by Pinochet's security police without any further information about their fate. And now the number of people who have "disappeared without trace" already exceeds 2,500!

Trying to back up his theses about "inter-American understanding" the U.S. President laid special stress on the recent conclusion of the Panama Canal Treaty. But even this fact does not in essence attest that in any way the United States has changed the nature of its relations with Latin American countries. Indeed it is well known to everyone that the signing of the treaty with Panama is the fruit of a long and courageous struggle by its people. And the Panamanians themselves do not consider that this struggle is over while the United States retains effective control over the canal and the right to armed intervention--a right provided by the reservations to the treaty.

The OAS once obtained the nickname in Latin America of the U.S. "colonial department." The present session of the OAS has demonstrated that the U.S. attempts to touch up its faded glory do not have any real foundation.

## MORE ON GROMYKO REPORT AT 6 JULY SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

LD061100Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] The session of the USSR Supreme Soviet continues in the Great Kremlin Palace. The deputies have listened attentively to the report by Foreign Minister Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko on the draft law of the USSR on the procedure for the conclusion, implementation and abrogation of international treaties of the USSR.

The archives of the Soviet Union, Comrade Gromyko said, contain a range of bilateral treaties which in one way or another restrain the arms race. For understandable reasons the first that must be named are the unlimited treaty with the United States on the issue of antimissile defense, and also the temporary agreement on certain measures in the sphere of limiting offensive strategic weapons, which was extended in 1977 and which remains in force in accordance with the agreement that has been reached for the period of the current talks on the conclusion of a new agreement.

The Soviet Union attaches serious significance to the honorable and strict observance of treaties. The draft law provides the necessary measures in case other parties infringe a treaty we have concluded with them. In this case it can be abrogated. The draft law defines the procedure for ratification of international treaties of the USSR and consolidates the increased role in this matter of the standing commissions of both chambers of the Supreme Soviet.

The building of detente, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko noted, which has been accomplished over a prolonged period of time, is at present undergoing a test of its strength. Certain circles in the West in particular are striving to maintain racism and colonialism in the areas where its chains have not yet been broken, and to strike a blow against progressive forces in Africa.

The Soviet Union, our party and people, Comrade Gromyko said in conclusion, are fully resolved to continue conducting a firm line of ending the arms race and for disarmament, for transfering the colossal funds used for producing arms to the peaceful needs of peoples for raising their well-being. We will continue the struggle for the solution of these problems and to have the agreements which are reached take the form of strict international obligations. One can consider with full justification, Comrade Gromyko stressed, that the new law will contribute to the strengthening of the process of detente and international cooperation.

### SALT Accords

LD060809Y Moscow TASS in English 0757 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 6, TASS--USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko addressed the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet today with a report substantiating the draft law on the procedure of the conclusion, implementation and denunciation of international treaties by the USSR. Touching upon the principled questions of international law, he said among other things: The fundamental principle of international law saying that treaties must be observed is today topical as, perhaps, never before.

Over the sixty years of the history of its relations with foreign countries, the Soviet Union has proved to be a conscientious irreproachable punctual and consistent partner in meeting its international commitments.

Even Winston Churchill, who can by no means be suspected of a liking for the Soviet Union as a socialist state, once said, it was in 1945, that he did not know any government that would abide by its commitments more accurately than the Soviet Government.

The conscientious fulfilment of the commitments stemming from the general recognized principles and standards of international law is a constitutional principle of the Soviet Union's foreign policy. It is sealed in Article 29 of our new constitution. This principle is specially singled out in the preamble and placed on record in Article 19 of the draft law, which we are discussing today.

Take, for example, such a delicate question as the Soviet-U.S. strategic arms limitation accords, the minister said. It is recognized both in the Soviet Union and in the USA that both sides abide by all the provisions of the accords on the limitation of both defensive and offensive strategic weapons.

The Permanent Consultative Commission of representatives of the USSR and the USA, which was specially set up to supervise the fulfilment of the commitments taken by both sides, has not established a single fact of a breach of these accords. The misunderstandings, that cropped up, they were precisely misunderstandings, were settled to mutual satisfaction.

Thus, Andrey Gromyko said, only unscrupulous and irresponsible shouters may allow themselves to reproach the USSR for not abiding by the commitments according to the above-mentioned accords with the USA. This is done with the quite definite aim of impeding the talks, particularly on further measures of the limitation of strategic arms, and of inflicting damage to Soviet-American relations as a whole.

TASS Report

LD061740Y Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow, July 6 TASS--USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has addressed today the session of the Supreme Soviet with a report on the draft law of the USSR on the order of conclusion, implementation and denunciation of international treaties by the USSR.

Andrey Gromyko noted the great significance of establishment of the United Nations Organization on the crest of the great liberation struggle against fascism, and said that the Soviet Union has constantly demanded and is demanding a strict observance of the provisions of the U.N. Charter, and nobody is able to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union's attitude to the United Nations Organization, to its main charter objective--that of delivering the generations to come from the calamaties of war.

He said that the peace treaties, which were concluded with the Soviet Union's participation as a result of the rout of fascism, opened for a number of countries the possibility of free democratic development and outlined a general prospect for ensuring security in Europe and outside it.

An important landmark in the development of peaceful mutual relations in the European Continent in the post-war period was the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of 1948, whose 30th anniversary was recently celebrated in the USSR and Finland.

It must be noted here that the Soviet-Finnish and a whole number of other treaties have reflected our approach, that has been invariable since the creation of the Soviet state, to relations with neighbour countries, its consistent striving for a favourable development of these relations and international legal sealing of goodneighbour ties.

This had its fresh confirmation only a couple of weeks ago: The political document signed as a result of the visit to the USSR of Turkish Prime Minister Ecevit undoubtedly strengthens the fundamentals of Soviet-Turkish relations, and opens prospects for their further development and enrichment.

The law, whose draft is to be examined, Andrey Gromyko went on to say, is devoted to one of the most important areas of our country's foreign policy activity--the problem of international treaties and agreements. The significance of this law is determined by the strength and depth of the impact of Soviet foreign policy on the course of world developments, and it has a decisive influence on the whole international development.

The soul of this policy has always been and remains our Leninist party, its Central Committee, the Politbureau of the CPSU CC. A lot of work and energies are put into shaping and implementing the foreign policy line of the country by the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

No scales can weigh, Andrey Gromyko said, the tremendous creative and organizing role in the great historical cause being accomplished by us in the world arena, and on which mankind's destinies depend to a large degree, that is played by Leonid Brezhnev, the generally recognized leader of the party of Soviet communists and our socialist state, an outstanding political figure on the scale of the world, to whose each word is rivited the attention of all the capitals of the world, of all the peoples, of which we are all greatly proud. Why is it so? Because embodied in his words and deeds are the unbending will and wisdom of our party, of the whole Soviet people.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SURPEME SOVIET SESSION

Kapitonov Report

LD062235Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] At the USSR Supreme Soviet session today, a report on the draft law on elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet was delivered by Deputy Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

He stressed that the necessity for the adoption of this law stems directly from the Soviet Union's Constitution. The rapporteur recalled that speaking at the seventh session of our country's Supreme Soviet, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev placed the law on elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet among the very important acts which ought to be drafted in connection with the implementation of the new Constituion.

The new Constitution, Comrade Kapitonov said, which enshrines the construction of advanced socialism, is alive and in operation. The extensive rights of the citizenry are safeguarded in a practical way, and the involvement of the working people in the running of state and public affairs is becoming more and more active. As a result of the consistent implementation of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, considerable new successes have been achieved in various spheres of communist construction.

This was again vividly demonstrated by the July plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The plenum decisions and the assumptions and conclusions containedin the report by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev have been received by communists and all the working people with warm approval and enthusiasm.

The Soviet people are advancing confidently along the path of economic and social progress under the leadership of the Communist Party and its Central Committee headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the true continuer of the great Leninist cause and a tireless fighter for the triumph of communism, and peace and happiness for people on earth. The rapporteur noted that the election of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev as chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet raised the authority of the Supreme Soviet and soviets of people's deputies at all levels.

Soviet people, the rapporteur stressed, can see how actively and effectively the USSR Supreme Soviet and its Presidium are functioning. Recent sessions of the Supreme Soviet and sittings of the Presidium have examined and decided on major issues of fundamental importance in domestic and international life connected with the fulfillment of tasks stemming from the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the USSR Constitution.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet has drawn up an extensive plan for legislative work. In accordance with this plan the draft law on elections to our country's Supreme Soviet has been prepared too. [Moscow TASS in English at 1406 GMT on 6 July adds: "Elections in the USSR are most vivid manifestations of socialist democracy, the speaker said. They are a direct expression of the sovereign will of the people exercising its power in the first place through the soviets of people's deputies."] Deputy Kapitonov stressed that the draft law aims at creating, in accordance with the constitution, the necessary conditions for holding elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet on a profoundly democratic basis. It reflects and gives specific form to those provisions of the USSR Constitution concerning the electoral system. The system, the rapporteur noted, which is founded on the principles of universal, equal and direct suffrage by a secret ballot, has withstood the test of time and wholly accords with the demands of the present stage of social development.

For this reason a characteristic feature of the draft law is continuity of the basic provisions of preceding legislation. The draft law not only enshrines but also extends the guarantees safeguarding the opportunity for every voter to take part in elections. This stems directly from the nature of our democracy of the whole people. [Moscow TASS in English at 1406 GMT adds: "The profound democratism of our election system also consists in the fact, Ivan Kapitonov went on to stress, that neither people nominated as candidates, nor the electors bear any material expenses in connection with the elections. They are fully borne by the state. It is apt to recall, the speaker said, how acute this question is in the capitalist countries, where the candidates are known to spend big funds on the holding of an election campaign. This is more often than not a source of corruption, bribery of officials and electors, and sharply limits the possibilities for the people of the working class to be elected to representative bodies. Those who can pay, more often win there. This is the falsehood and hypocrisy of bourgeois democracy, however much the apologists of capitalism may laud it."]

The rapportuer went on to analyze new provisions contained in the draft law on elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet. This concerns in part the procedure for the formation of electoral constituencies. What is new is that a single criterion for their formation is being introduced--dependence on the number of voters. Proceeding from the constitutional provision about equal numbers of deputies in both chambers, there will be formed for the holding of elections to each of the chambers as equal number of electoral constituencies based on the territorial principle, and one deputy will be elected from each constituency.

Comrade Kapitonov went on to say that the Communist Party consistently follows a course of enhancing in every way the role of public organizations and work collectives in the country's political life.

This is reflected too in a number of new provisions connected with the procedure for the setting-up and functioning of electoral commissions. In order to extend the representation of public organizations in these commissions and also to create conditions for them to carry out their duties better and for an improvement in the preparations for holding elections the draft law provides for an increase in the numerical composition of the commissions and for an expansion of their powers. In particular, the law provides that the Central Electoral Commission monitor throughout the entire territory of the USSR the implementation of the present law and secure its uniform application.

The rapporteur went on to deal with the procedure for the nomination of election candidates. In order to make this important stage of the election campaign more active and democratic there is a provision to increase the time period for the nominations on the 10th day after the fixing of the date for the elections, and not after 2 to 3 weeks as was the case formerly. The rapporteur stressed that the proposed procedure for the nomination and discussion of election candidates insures election to the country's highest state body of the truly best representatives of the working class, the collective farm peasantry and the intelligentsia.

The draft law, Comrade Kapitonov went on to say, provides for a slightly different determination of the voting results. The rapporteur recalled that in accordance with the enactment on elections a candidate polling over half the votes of the electorate taking part in the voting was recognized as being elected. No it is proposed to lay down that a candidate will be deemed elected if he polls in the elections more than half the votes of the total electorate of the constituency. This is more democratic.

In all elections to the soviets, the rapporteur went on to note, our party acts en bloc with nonparty candidates. This bloc is a vivid demonstration of the unity of the party and the people and of the unbreakable alliance of workers, peasants and intelligentsia. The Party of Communists has no higher goal than the good of the people. Soviet people wholly approve and support the Party's domestic and foreign policy, which is directed toward the further flourishing of their homeland's economy and culture, at raising the well-being of the people and at strengthening peace and international security. Therein is a most important gurantee of all our successes in communist construction.

Adoption of the law on elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Kapitonov said in conclusion, will promote the consistent implementation of the provisions of the USSR Constitution and a further strengthening and development of socialist people's power. After a discussion of the draft law on elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet the deputies unanimously adopted it. The session endorsed the decrees of the Presidium of USSR Supreme Soviet, and with that concluded its work.

Ponomarev 'Coreport'

LD061312Y Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 6 TASS--Boris Ponomarev, chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities, delivered a co-report at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the draft law on the procedure of conclusion, implementation and denunciation of international treaties by the USSR.

He noted that the draft law is graphic evidence of the fact that foreign policy matters hold an important place in the activity of the country's highest body of state authority. The new law will give this body--the Supreme Soviet, the elected representatives of the people, concrete rights for a practical and effective participation in the implementation of the Leninist foreign policy. It must be specially stressed that in strict conformity with the Constitution, the foreign policy role of the standing body of the USSR Supreme Soviet--its Presidium--is not only specified, but also enhanced compared with the past. The list of the treaties subject to its compulsory ratification has been widened. It is stated that decisions on the holding of talks and on signing the most important treaties are taken by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

The fundamental aims of Soviet foreign policy, as is well known, consist in ensuring jointly with the other socialist countries of socialism and communism, in strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, their friendship and fraternity, in supporting the national liberation movements and implementing all-round cooperation with the young liberated states, in consistently upholding the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, in giving a resolute rebuff to imperialism's aggressive forces, in delivering mankind from a new world war.

Boris Ponomarev noted the tremendous and versatile personal contribution by General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to substantiating, elaborating and implementing the Soviet state's foreign policy line.

The main trend in the foreign policy activity of the Soviet Union is all-round strengthening of friendship and developing of comprehensive brother cooperation with the socialist countries. The treaties concluded by the Soviet Union with the socialist countries are an international-legal sealing of the principles of socialist internationalism, broad and all-embracing brother cooperation and mutual assistance of sovereign and equal states for the benefit of their own peoples, for the benefit of socialism and peace all over the world.

An increasingly greater role in international life is played by the USSR's treaties and agreements with the African, Asian and Latin American countries. Of great significance are the contractual practices in relations between the Soviet Union and the capitalist states. The signing of all of these important documents and the attitude of the Soviet side to them, the speaker noted, has been another convincing proof of the fact that our peaceful coexistence policy is a long term programmatic policy, and not one prompted by some transient considerations.

The session of the USSR Supreme Soviet is discussing this matter, which is important for foreign policy at a time when certain obstacles have cropped up in the way of international detente through the fault of NATO and the USA. A month ago, the NATO Council in Washington adopted, to the accompaniment of a slanderous campaign over a growth of some "Soviet military menace," a long-term program for arms build up. This decision is already not a mythical, but a real threat to detente. As a result at hand is sharpening of the international situation.

It is apt to recall, particularly in connection with the nature of the law being discussed by us, that any encroachments on the principles of detente, any actions increasing the danger of war inevitably involve today the problem of observance by one or another government of international commitments imposed by treaties and agreements, the speaker said. Attitude to the treaties and agreements concluded and activity in translating them into life are a yardstick to measure the sincerity and seriousness of states in their approach to international problems.

A gauge of real position by a state is also the fact to which treaties, especially those on the key issues of the time, it has or has not acceded. It is common knowledge, for instance, that the Government of the PRC has not acceded, and says it does not wish to accede to any of the treaties curbing the arms race. This is an eloquent indication of the aggressiveness of its foreign policy.

Especially dangerous is the reluctance to assume any commitments and it is still more dangerous to back down on the commitments assumed when the matter concerns such a key problem of the time as that of ending the arms race, the speaker stresses. The Soviet Union's adherence to the commitments assumed, its faithful and complete observance of all political and economic agreements may serve as a model of conduct of international affairs by a state, that is fully aware of its responsibility in the present-day world.

In conclusion, Boris Ponomarev submitted a proposal that a decision be taken by the Supreme Soviet fully approving of the foreign policy course and practical activities of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR in implementing the peaceable foreign policy of the Soviet Union, for translating into life the program for a further struggle for peace and security of peoples, against the arms race, for consolidating detente and for international cooperation, which was drawn up by the 25th Congress of the CPSU.

## Panels Approve Treaties Draft

LD051527Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 78 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Peace and Cooperation: Joint Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commissions"]

[Text] A joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commissions was held 30 June in the Great Kremlin Palace under the chairmanship of M.A. Suslov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union's Foreign Affairs Commission, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The commissions conducted a preliminary examination of the draft USSR law "On the Procedure for the Conclusion, Implementation and Denunciation of the International Treaties of the USSR."

S.P. Kozyrev, USSR deputy foreign minister, spoke at the session on behalf of the government. The Soviet Union, he noted, is a party to international treaties concluded with 130 states. In this connection, questions relating to the procedure for the conclusion and implementation of treaties acquire increasing significance. The draft law defines in detail the various stages of the process of concluding international treaties of the USSR, and the procedure for issuing authorization to hold talks and sign treaties and for their affirmation, adoption or ratification.

Deputies P.P. Anisimov, L.N. Tolkunov and V.F. Pomyslov, who spoke at the session, stressed that the draft law is in complete accordance with the USSR Constitution and meets the task of implementing the Leninist principles of the foreign policy of peace and the implementation of the program elaborated by the 25th CPSU Congress of further struggle for peace, international cooperation and the freedom and independence of the peoples.

B.N. Ponomarev, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke in conclusion.

Noting that at the 24th and 25th Congresses the CPSU formulated the program for the struggle for peace, international cooperation and freedom and independence of the peoples, B.N. Ponomarev stressed: The implementation of this program has yielded great and fruitful results, as has been expressed, in particular, by the conclusion of numerous international treaties and agreements on many important questions. The adoption of the law under examination will be a weighty legal and political act and will stress the tremendous attention which our country's supreme organ of state power devotes to practical questions in such a vitally important sphere as the conduct of international affairs.

The draft law conforms fully to the USSR Constitution. Reflecting the stability and consistency of the USSR's foreign policy, it indicates the importance of the principle of strict observance of international treaties and gives USSR state organs the duty of monitoring our partners' fulfillment of their treaty commitments. The draft law clearly defines the rights, duties and interactions of the organs of the state power and administration of the Soviet Union in the sphere of concluding and implementing the USSR's international treaties. This is one more proof of how seriously, thoroughly and responsibly our state approaches all the treaties that exist between us and other states.

The law will promote the successful implementation of tasks connected with the implementation of the Soviet Union's Leninist peace-loving policy and the further raising of the effectiveness of the Soviet Union's foreign economic, scientific, technical and other international ties. The adoption of the law will demonstrate the concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet state for the consistent implementation of the Soviet Union's Leninist peace-loving foreign policy, which is being carried out under the leadership of our party's Central Committee, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The commission unanimously approved the draft USSR law "on the procedure for the conclusion, implementation and denunciation of the international treaties of the USSR."

Present at the commission session were A.P. Shitikov and V.P Ruben, chairmen of USSR Supreme Soviet chambers.

## Foreign Policy Approved

LD061327Y Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 6, TASS--The current session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, now under way here, has unanimously passed a decision approving fully and completely the foreign policy line and practical activities of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR to implement the peace-loving foreign policy, carry out the program of further struggle for peace and international security, against the arms race, for strengthening detente, for international cooperation, drawn up by the 25th Congress of the CPSU. The session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR opened here yesterday. Taking part in it are Leonid Brezhnev, Aleksey Kosygin and other Soviet leaders.

## Treaties Law Approved

LD061348Y Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 6 TASS--The law of the procedure of conclusion, implementation and denunciation of international treaties of the USSR has been unanimously approved at the session of the Soviet parliament--the Supreme Soviet--which is continuing its work in the Kremlin today.

The law lays down in detail the different stages of the process of concluding international treaties of the USSR, procedure of issuing authorisations to conduct negotiations and sign treaties, of their approval, endorsement or ratification.

The law conforms fully to the Constitution of the USSR, reflects the steadfastness and consistency of the foreign policy of the USSR, points to the importance of the principle of strictly observing international treaties. It makes incumbent on state organs of the USSR to see to the fulfilment by the Soviet Union's partners of their contractual commitments.

Speaking in the deliberations, the deputies stressed that the law demonstrates the concern of the CPSU and the Soviet Government for the consistent implementation of the Leninist peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union, conducted under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Session Ends

LD061549Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The session of the USSR Supreme Soviet ended its work today in the Kremlin. It has adopted laws on the USSR Council of Ministers, on the procedures for concluding, implementing and abrogating international treaties of the USSR, and on elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

## SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $150 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $100 for any one volume, $125 for two volumes, $150 for three, $200 for four, $250 for five, $300 for six, $350 for seven, and $400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

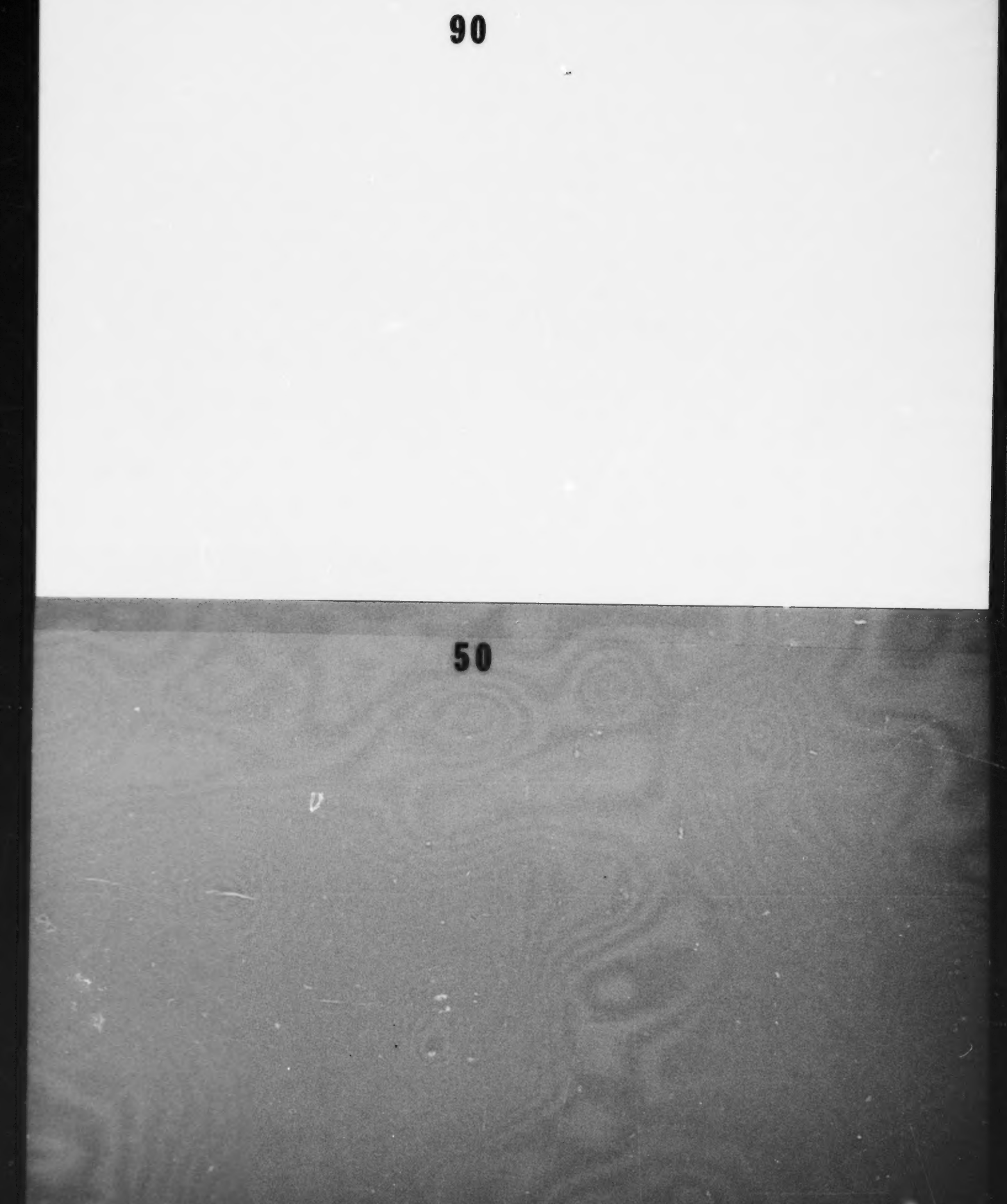
The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.


# NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151


90
50